

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXVIII.—NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER 1422.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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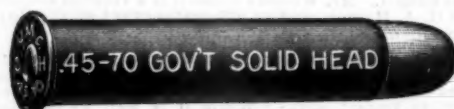
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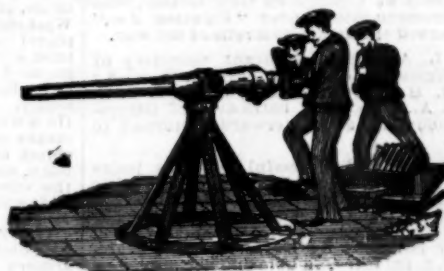
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A. is a recent visitor at El Paso, Texas.

COLONEL T. H. STANTON, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from his trip to Washington.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, U. S. A., left Buffalo, N. Y., this week, on a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WHEELER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Reno early in the week on a month's leave.

COLONEL DALLAS BACHE, medical director on the staff of General Brooke, is East on a few weeks leave.

LIEUTENANT G. L. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT G. N. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Artillery, who is still East on leave, has been visiting friends in Washington.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WILHELM, 8th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Washakie to spend a portion of the winter on leave.

COLONEL PETER T. SWAINE, 22d U. S. Infantry, who has been East on leave, is expected back at Fort Keogh in a few days.

LIEUTENANT W. S. PEIRCE, 2d U. S. Artillery, on a few weeks leave from Fort Warren, Mass., is visiting at Burlington, Vt.

CAPTAIN EDWIN F. GARDNER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., returned to Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MCCREERY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., lately at Fort Warren, is expected to arrive at Fort Clark, Texas, this week.

LIEUTENANT G. F. E. HARRISON, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Adams, will spend a portion of the winter in San Francisco.

MR. W. P. HUMPHREYS, of California, a brother of the late Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, 15th U. S. Infantry, called East recently by a death in his family, will return to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in a few days.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., now abroad, until April next, is receiving much attention from his many friends on the other side of the water.

COLONEL H. P. CURTIS, U. S. A., has returned to New York City from a trip to Boston and now goes to England, accompanied by Miss Curtis, to spend the winter.

LIEUTENANT W. S. PEIRCE, 2d U. S. Artillery, having left Fort Warren on a few weeks' leave, additional 2d Lieut. James Hamilton has taken charge of the post adjutant's office.

LIEUTENANT L. G. BERRY, 4th U. S. Artillery, an accomplished young officer, will leave Atlanta, Ga., in a few days for New York to be examined as to his qualifications for the Ordnance Department.

CAPTAIN J. L. PHILLIPS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who has been visiting for some time past in New York City, will shortly go to Oklahoma to take charge of medical matters at Camp Oklahoma.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES BURLEIGH THOMPSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, joined the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion this week, acquiring his right from Major Lewis Thompson, U. S. A., who died in 1876.

We are indebted to Col. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st U. S. Artillery, commandant at Fort Hamilton, for a neat roster giving addresses of the officers of the Army, active and retired, living in New York City and vicinity.

MISS RUTH PALMER, daughter of Capt. G. H. Palmer, 16th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Douglas Nov. 12 for Boston, Mass., to pursue the study of music in the "Boston Conservatory" and finish her educational course.

COLONEL M. M. BLUNT, 16th U. S. Infantry, will spend a portion of the winter in New York City, on duty as president of the board to examine for promotion certain officers who are fast approaching the head of their present grades.

The United Service Club held an open meeting on Saturday evening last at its clubhouse, 37 West 31st street, New York City. There was a large attendance, and much interest was taken in Col. Denison's paper on "Egypt and its Forces."

The iron camp bedstead used by Gen. Hooker in his campaigns during the Rebellion has been shipped to Libby Prison at Chicago by Gen. Le Duc, who was chief quartermaster under "Fighting Joe," and has preserved the article as a relic of the war.

The Hon. L. A. Grant, Assistant Secretary of War; Quartermaster R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A.; Surg.-Gen. J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., and Gen. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., visited the battlefield of Gettysburg on Sunday last and afterwards returned to Washington.

AFTER a pleasant and successful detail as judge advocate of the Department of the Columbia, dating from November, 1886, Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d U. S. Artillery, will shortly join Smith's Battery at Washington Barracks, D. C. He will be succeeded at Vancouver Barracks by 1st Lieut. Charles McClure, 18th U. S. Infantry, an able and accomplished young officer.

A FORT TOWNSEND correspondent writes: "The Board of Officers seeking information in regard to locality for the establishment of a gun factory were here last week and think very favorably of this locality.... Lieut. R. McCa. Sonofield, 4th Cav., son of the Major-General commanding the Army, has been at the post on Court-martial duty, and during his stay made many friends, who regretted to see him depart for Vancouver Barracks."

LIEUTENANT H. C. HODGES, JR., U. S. A., arrived in New York from Liverpool on Wednesday.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, 2d U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., from a six weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN C. M. GANDY, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is expected North to spend most of the winter on leave.

LIEUTENANT M. C. RICHARDS, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Warren, Mass., visited in New York City this week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANSON MILLS, 4th U. S. Cavalry, left San Francisco early in the week on a short leave.

GENERAL JAMES BARNET FRY, U. S. A., retired, is to join the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion next week.

LIEUTENANT G. L. TURNER, 18th U. S. Infantry, "ceased to be an officer of the Army" on Thursday of this week, Nov. 20.

CAPTAIN EDMUND RICE, 5th U. S. Infantry, under recent orders, will terminate his recruiting tour at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

CAPTAIN W. E. BIRKHIMER, U. S. A., has been visiting Gen. Gibbon in San Francisco prior to relinquishing duty on his staff.

GENERAL W. D. WHIFFLE, U. S. A., is visiting in New York City, and may make the Barrett House his headquarters for the winter.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES MILLER, 11th U. S. Infantry, recently promoted from the ranks, will shortly join Myer's company at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

CAPTAIN HENRY F. BREWERTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been on leave in New York and vicinity for some time past, will shortly return to the Pacific Coast.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "The Daughters of the Revolution have given the movement to perpetuate the heroism of the women of the Revolution an impetus which promises a most brilliant success."

We are indebted to Major G. Q. White, U. S. A., Recorder of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, for a copy of Lieut. Warren Hewitt Mead's excellent paper on "Southern Military Prisons and Escapes."

The torpedo class, Lieuts. Gilmore, Hunter, Faison, Hall, Cochran, Gordon, Jones and Frier, U. S. Army, are now en route to Wilets Point, N. Y. H., and will prove a welcome addition to that pleasant post during the winter.

LIEUTENANT H. E. ROBERTSON, U. S. A., says the Louisville Post, has just exposed a skillful swindler who has been representing himself as a corporal on recruiting service and running up bills for drinks and borrowed money at saloons on the strength of Uncle Sam's credit.

GENERAL S. V. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, accompanied by Capt. Chas. S. Smith, recently visited Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and expressed himself as highly pleased with the conduct of affairs there. From Watervliet Gen. Benet went to Rhode Island.

COLONELS A. C. M. PENNINGTON and Marcus P. Miller, Capt. John E. Greer and J. G. D. Knight, and 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, U. S. A., constituting the Range-Finder Board, visited New York City on Thursday, and went to Fort Hamilton to test a range-finder in position at that post.

COLONEL A. TRACY, U. S. A., retired, arrived in New York this week from Portland, Me., and is residing at 31 West 31st street, where he will probably remain for a couple of months. His son, Paul H. Tracy, is a student in the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a younger son, Porter, is engaged at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, which place Col. Tracy will visit after his stay in New York.

The following named officers registered at the War Department during the present week: 2d Lieut. J. C. Ord, 25th Inf.; J. H. Weber, Signal Corps; J. R. Seyburn, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Theo. H. Eckerson, 10th Inf.; Capt. A. H. Goodloe, retired; S. E. Blunt, Ord.; Lieut. Col. G. G. Hunt, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf.; John J. Brereton, 24th Inf.; Maj. M. P. Miller, 5th Art.; A. C. Pennington, 4th Art.

GENERAL WILDER, of Indiana, who commanded a brigade in the battle of Chickamauga, is about to locate a real rock of Chickamauga in memory of his old commander. The boulder is to be set up at the spot where Gen. Thomas stood while the successive charges of the Confederates were beaten back from Snodgrass Hills. Upon the boulder will be inscribed these words only: "George H. Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga."

CAPTAIN W. P. HALL, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, are recent visitors to New York, and, says a Washington correspondent: "It is their intention to travel through the South and on to Mexico, with a later stay in Florida. Upon their return they will go to Fort Reno, I. T., Capt. Hall's station. Both Capt. Hall and his bride have been married previously. He has been a widower about ten years. He is a great favorite in Army circles, and possesses means outside of his commission. His bride is the eldest of the daughters of Senator and Mrs. Blackburn, and is both young and pretty. She has been the constant companion of her father during her widowhood of the past three years."

The 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was reviewed by Colonel L. L. Langdon, 1st U. S. Artillery, at its armory in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening last, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. After the military exercises a concert was given by Fols' regimental band, including a quickstep dedicated to Colonel Langdon, composed by leader Fols. Dancings then began and lasted until midnight. Among those who enjoyed the reception were Col. and Mrs. Langdon, Major John Egan, Gen. James McLeer, Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Clark, Col. A. S. Bacon, Lieut.-Col. Frothingham, Major Sanger, Capt. Cotton and Cochran, Lieuts. Van Ness, Harris, J. S. Oyster, Ruggles and Rafferty.

LIEUTENANT A. A. CANNISS, 20th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Assiniboine, Montana, is spending a month on leave.

LIEUTENANT CORNELIUS GARDNER, 19th U. S. Infantry, left Detroit, Michigan, early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. V. SUMNER, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has reported to Maj.-Gen. Miles in Chicago for special service.

CAPTAIN S. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., returned to Springfield, Mass., this week from a visit to Washington, District of Columbia.

The death of Capt. Edward B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Infantry, makes way for the promotion of 1st Lieut. Charles A. Williams to captain.

LIEUTENANTS LOUIS OSTERHEIM and John P. Hains, 31 U. S. Artillery, left Old Point Comfort, Va., on Monday, to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN H. G. BURTON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who has not been in good health for a long time past, will spend the winter abroad.

CAPTAIN M. C. FOOTE, 9th U. S. Inf., has been assigned to duty in New York City, consequently his intended departure for Whipple Barracks, Arizona, is delayed.

LIEUTENANT F. L. WINN, 1st U. S. Infantry, and bride have joined at Angel Island, Cal., from a short wedding trip, and will receive on the first and third Thursday of December and January at their quarters on the island.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: This week has seen the addition of Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d U. S. Artillery, to the list of applicants for transfer to the Ordnance Department. Lieut. Davis's record thus far shows him to be a very promising young officer.

GENERAL A. McD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., has recently returned to Fort Wingate, reaching there Nov. 8, from a ten days' trip among the Navajoes and Zuries. He spent a day or two at Winscott, and thence went to Fort Bayard, N. M., intending to take in Forts Selden, Stanton and Marcy, and thereafter Fort Union. He is looked and hoped for at Fort Union about Thanksgiving.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOULDER, 3d Cav., has been absent from his duties in the War Department for some days past on account of illness. The report that he is to be one of the officers detailed to visit South America for the purpose of stimulating interest in the World's Fair Exposition, is denied at the War Department. His detail was requested by the State Department, but the Secretary of War found it impracticable to grant the request.

MR. R. L. WOOLSEY, formerly chief clerk at the Q. M. Depot at Jeffersonville and latterly on duty at Chicago with Gen. Bingham, Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, left Chicago this week for West Point, having been appointed clerk to Capt. W. H. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster, recently assigned to duty at the Military Academy. Mr. Woolsey is a brother of Commo. Woolsey, who died at Pensacola of yellow fever after having been relieved, but who declined to leave during the epidemic, and after whom the village of Woolsey, near Pensacola, is named. Mr. Woolsey himself is a veteran soldier, a G. A. R. man, and an efficient servant of the Government.

THE "Cavalry Association Journal," referring to Colonel Guy V. Henry's pamphlet on "Practical Information for Non-commissioned Officers on Field Duty," says: "While it is well known that Colonel Henry has devoted himself in the past few years almost exclusively to the task of making marksmen and sharpshooters out of the men serving under him with success surpassed by none in similar position, he has a fighting record behind him second to none in the Army, and that will perhaps never be equalled by those who learn all about strategy and rapid concentration of troops through the mass of points the military student is compelled to devote much of his time."

THE EXCEL-LIOR (Mo.) Times, referring to the chances of a bill providing for the rank of lieutenant general, says: "Gen. O. O. Howard is a major general, and in 1864 when the gallant McPherson fell at the siege of Atlanta and deprived the Army of Tennessee of its head * * * Gen. Howard was placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee. How skillful a general he proved himself to be is vouchsafed by history and was recognized by the Government a few months later by an appointment of brigadier general in the Regular Army. Gen. Howard has military ability second to none in this age, and he has a particular hold upon the admiration and the gratitude of the American people."

THE marriage of Asst.-Surg. Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, to Miss Louise Condit Smith, daughter of the late Colonel Smith, of General Sherman's staff during the war, took place Nov. 18, at Washington, D. C., at the residence of Justice Field, uncle and guardian of the bride. Lieut. Maus, of Gen. Miles staff, was best man. Among those present were Maj.-Gen. Miles, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Baron de Struve, Secretary Blaine, and Gen. and Mrs. McKeever. Dr. and Mrs. Wood started late in the afternoon for Boston, and will go to San Francisco by way of the southern route. The presents were numerous and handsome.

"RANDOLPH KEIM," in a Washington letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says: "The late residence of the General of the Army, which has for so many months borne in the sombreness of darkened rooms and drawn curtains, the evidence of mourning for the death of its former distinguished occupant, will be open to the calls of personal friends during the coming winter. Mrs. Sheridan, who is not 37 years of age, from a brilliant leader in the highest sphere of society, suddenly thrown into the depths of grief, has borne the trials of affliction with a noble spirit. The veil of mourning which has hung so long between the sorrowing widow and her former friends in the social world will be partly lifted during the coming season. She will continue to occupy the fine residence left by her husband in Washington, and her friends will there enjoy once more the quieter gaieties of the social season."

LIEUTENANT I. N. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., on Friday from a short leave. Frank Leslie's Illustrated newspaper of Nov. 1, 1890, gives an illustrated description of Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, and says: "Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army, has taken great interest in these grounds, and it was largely through his efforts that the Legislature made the necessary appropriations to purchase and make the improvements for the camp."

AN Omaha correspondent writes: "Colonel M. I. Ludington, U. S. A., is expected this week on public business. His niece, daughter of Dr. Ludington, of the C. Q. M. office, is the heroine of Omaha, having collared a desperate burglar, who was found in her father's house. The burglar threatened to shoot her, but she didn't scare and soon some one came to her assistance."

"MANY happy returns of the day" to Lieut.-Col. John Green, U. S. A., born Nov. 20; to Capt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf., born Nov. 19; to Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum, 12th Inf., born Nov. 16; to Major Jas. Jackson, 2d Cav., born Nov. 21; to Capt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf., born Nov. 20; to Capt. G. Barrett, 10th Inf., born Nov. 22; to Col. A. R. Buffington, O. D., born Nov. 22; to Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum, 12th Inf., born Nov. 16; to Capt. C. W. Miner, 21st Inf., born Nov. 21; to Capt. T. F. Quinn, 4th Inf., born Nov. 17.

FRIENDS of the late Gen. Asa P. Blunt, U. S. A., who was for many years commandant of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, have in the post chapel a beautiful tablet to his memory. It is in the shape of a Maltese cross and on highly polished black marble. At the top of the cross is the insignia of the Knight's Templar, on the bottom the 32d degree S. R. M., on the right the badge of the 221 Army Corps and on the left the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In the centre is the inscription, "In memory of Major A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., brevet brigadier-general."

THE editing of the St. Augustine edition of the *Saratoga, Richfield Springs, and Thousand Islands News*, a journal that covers the social events of these famous resorts, has fallen to Anna M., wife of Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., retired. Mrs. Marcotte is also the St. Augustine correspondent for the Boston and the New York *Home Journal*, an occasional correspondent for *Kate Field's* and other prominent papers. She also manages the Florida *Times Union*, St. Augustine correspondence, and that of her husband's other newspapers during his absence, besides taking the lead in Hospital, S. P. C. A., and other charitable associations in Florida.

THE Vancouver *Independent* says: "Major and Mrs. D. W. Burke gave a delightful card party on Monday to the visiting officers and a few friends of the garrison. Miss Main, niece of Lieutenant and Mrs. J. A. Johnson, has returned from Fort Townsend, where she had been visiting the family of Capt. J. C. Worthington, Asst. Surg.-Lieut. Winston and Hasbrouck and Mr. Kennington returned Saturday from Salmon River, Oregon, where they spent a fortnight hunting and fishing. Major G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, has returned from Boise Barracks, after an absence of two weeks. Major Lydecker, assisted by Capt. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., resurveyed the lines of the Boise Military Reservation."

A WRITER says: "There is an obscure hamlet in British Columbia called Sicomous. It stands beside the Great Shuswap Lake, in the heart of the Gold Range, at the entrance to the Spallumcheen mining district. To accommodate the infrequent hunter, angler, trader or prospector, a little board house one and a half stories high has been built in Sicomous. Its landlord is a tall, weather-worn man, whose grave face and long, white beard make him an object of remark whenever he appears outside of his balliwick. Edward Forrester, for that is his name, was one of the predecessors of Chinese Gordon in command of the Imperial Chinese armies, and, had he chosen, the honors that fell to Gordon might have been his."

THE *Excelsior* (Mo.) *Times*, under the head of "Tardy Justice," refers to the case of Capt. W. P. Hall, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and says: "For 21 years Captain Hall knocked at the door for justice and for as many years it was refused him, until the last Congress passed an act to give him his proper date in the grade he now holds. This advances him 53 files at one bound towards his majority, but it does not give him the difference of pay of first and second lieutenant for 5½ years, or that of captain for nearly nine years that he lost, as well as the allowances, rights and privileges. Justice dictates that Captain Hall should be paid damage for all the loss he has sustained and expenses incurred. The other officers should be given their proper places and the department officials foot all the bills."

AFTER years of hard and constant service 1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., 7th Cavalry, has been designated to proceed to Jefferson Barracks for two years of recruiting service. Lieut. Robinson has virtually been in command of Troop D, 7th Cav., since the departure of Capt. Godfrey, who is on the Tactical Board. The men of the troop love him with that devotion seldom given to officers second in command of a troop. One and all hope when they see him again a double burden will grace his shoulder strap instead of the single one which has been there so long. Other officers take their six months' and a year's leave and often times more, but Lieut. Robinson has stayed with his troop continually since 1869, never asking for but a few days' leave and only then when it was absolutely necessary he should do so.—*Junction City Republican*.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER S. BELDEN, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., this week, for New London, Conn.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, U. S. N., registered at the St. James's Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

COMMANDER FELIX McCURLEY, U. S. N., late of the *Nipsic*, is at his home 1103 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER FRANK COURTES, U. S. Navy, of the Steel Inspection Board, is at the Bethlehem Steel Works this week inspecting armor plates for the Texas.

CAPTAIN JOHN INGLE, of the British Navy, was a visitor in New York City this week, with quarters at the Gilley House.

LIEUTENANT WM. B. CAPERTON, U. S. N., is enjoying a three-weeks' vacation preliminary to orders to the monitor *Miantonomoh*.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER BIGO, U. S. N., will shortly be detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the monitor *Miantonomoh*.

COMMANDER J. J. READ, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle, and Comdr. E. T. Woodward, U. S. N., at the Gilley house, New York, on Monday.

THE retirement of Chief Engineer Geo. H. White, U. S. N., promotes P. A. Engineer James J. Barry and creates a half of vacancy for Asst. Engineer Howard Gage.

SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS C. PRINCE, U. S. M. C., has resumed duty at the Washington Barracks, after a month's leave pleasantly spent at his old home in Ohio.

THE Society of Mechanical Engineers, recently in session in Richmond, visited the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14. The visitors were received by Commodore Weaver, his officers and others, and were highly pleased with their inspection.

SOME disbelief has ventured to find fault because one or two naval officers whose obituaries have been written, were included in a list of birthday congratulations. This is a practical denial of the Christian doctrine of immortality with which we have no sympathy.

THE following naval officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut.-Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, Ensign James Strauss, Asst. Engr. J. L. Wood, Lieut. E. E. Sawyer, Asst. Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, Lieut. R. Mason Lieb, Paymr. Geo. H. Read, and Chief Engr. Chas. H. Baker.

THE Baltimore Sun of Nov. 12 says: "Dr. Sheldon G. Evans, who graduated in March last at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and who has since been resident physician at St. Joseph's Hospital, corner of Caroline and Hoffman streets, has just passed a successful examination before the Naval Medical Examining Board at Brooklyn, N. Y., and will be appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy." Dr. Evans is a son of Capt. Geo. W. Evans, U. S. A., and brother of Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th U. S. Cav., now on duty at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

It is related of Rear-Admiral Selfridge that during Gen. Grant's second administration he was spending an evening out, informally, in a somewhat distinguished company, and, on being joked upon his withdrawal at the early hour of ten p. m., replied if the others kept on eating late suppers they might not live as long as he, though they were all, or nearly all, younger than he. The admiral is now 90 years of age; and of the others present on that occasion ex-Secretary Robeson alone survives. Gen. Belknap, Justice Miller, Gen. Garfield and Senator Zach. Chandler were among the guests.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS W. M. McFARLAND, F. M. Bennett, S. H. Leonard and C. A. Carr, U. S. N., returned to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering on Nov. 17, after a few days' absence with members of the Society of Mechanical Engineers on a visit of inspection to Richmond, Norfolk and Newport News, Va. The most interesting feature of their trip was the inspection of the work being done on the machinery of the Texas by the Richmond Locomotive Works. They were much surprised and gratified with the elaborateness of the plant of this new company. They report rapid and favorable progress in all parts of the machinery contracted for.

"MANY happy returns of the day," to Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., born Nov. 18; Lieut.-Comdr. E. H. C. Leutz, U. S. N., born Nov. 16; Lt. W. E. Sewell, U. S. N., born Nov. 16; Ensign J. H. Fetherington, U. S. N., born Nov. 21; Ensign J. H. Fillmore, U. S. N., born Nov. 22; Surgeon T. H. Streets, U. S. N., born Nov. 20; P. A. Surg. C. T. Hibbett, U. S. N., born Nov. 20; P. A. Surg. J. M. Kogar, U. S. N., born Nov. 18; Asst. Surg. F. N. Ogden, U. S. N., born Nov. 16; Pay Director C. W. Abbott, U. S. N., born Nov. 18; Chief Engr. G. M. L. Macarty, U. S. N., born Nov. 20; Chief Engr. N. P. Towne, U. S. N., born Nov. 18; Asst. Engr. J. R. Wilmer, U. S. N., born Nov. 21; P. A. Engr. T. F. Burdett, U. S. N., born Nov. 22; Asst. Surg. Harry Hall, U. S. N., born Nov. 22; Col. W. B. Remy, U. S. M. C., born Nov. 18; 1st Lieut. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C., born Nov. 19.

RECENT DEATHS.

LAST week we briefly adverted to the death of that veteran and distinguished naval officer, Rear Admiral Charles Steedman, U. S. N., who passed away Nov. 13, full of years and full of honors. His three daughters and his son, Lieut. R. R. Steedman, were with him when he died. The deceased officer entered the Navy in 1823, and was a contemporary of Thornton A. Jenkins, Percival Drayton, William Radford, C. H. Davis, J. A. Dahlgren, Stephen C. Rowan, John Rodgers, Henry Walke, Melancthon Smith and many others, living and dead, well-known to the Service. He took part in the Mexican War and, being a North Carolinian, when the War of the Rebellion broke out he was strongly urged to join the Confederacy. But in vain and, true to his oath, he battled well and valiantly for the Union cause. He aided Admiral Foote in organizing the effective flotilla on the Mississippi River, and at the famous naval battle and capture of Port Royal, South Carolina, by Admiral Dupont, in November, 1861, he commanded the steamer *Bienvenue* and led the second column of attack. He was promoted to commodore in 1866 and to rear admiral in 1871, and was retired in 1873, after 49 years of faithful and distinguished service. One who knew him well writes: "My earliest recollection of Steedman is that of a strikingly handsome and remarkably

accomplished officer, whose courtly bearing was never disturbed amid the excitement of battle, and whose pride in his ship and devotion to his flag were the controlling impulses of his character."

The remains were interred at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday.

GENERAL CHARLES H. McBLAIR, who died Nov. 15, after a long illness, entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1823, and for many years rendered conspicuous service. He was promoted commander in 1835, and in 1861 resigned and entered the Confederate Navy. At the close of the war he returned to his old home at "Bonnie Brae," on the Frederick Road, near Baltimore. He was appointed adjutant-general of the State of Maryland, and served four years in that capacity. About 15 years ago he removed to Washington, and has resided there since. He lived to a ripe old age, and died from general debility. A former naval officer, writing of him, says: "Captain McBlair was one of the most accomplished officers of the old Navy. His literary taste was exquisite, and he was a good writer of both prose and poetry. In him were indeed united the gentleman and scholar. He was a man of distinguished presence and high bearing. His character was without a blemish and his honor without a stain. All who were brought in contact with him were impressed by his high sense of duty, his devotion to truth, and withal his gentle courtesy. The latter part of his life was passed somewhat in obscurity, but he bore his troubles with manly courage and resignation."

CAPTAIN EDWARD B. RHEEM, 21st U. S. Infantry, who has been on sick leave for a long time past, died at York, Pa., Nov. 14. The deceased officer served as private in Company A, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, from 1861 to 1864, and in 1867 was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 32d U. S. Infantry; was afterwards transferred to the 21st Infantry, attained the grade of 1st Lieutenant in 1874, and was promoted captain April 24, 1886. During his war service he was present at several engagements, and for some time was on duty as clerk to the Military Governor at Alexandria, Va. A York despatch says: "Capt. Rheem was well known and had a large circle of friends. He was unmarried and was the son of ex-Judge Rheem. His remains have been taken to Carlisle for interment."

FIRST LIEUTENANT D. L. CRAFT, 6th U. S. Inf., who, it may be remembered, was taken from New York to Washington for treatment for mental aberration, died in the latter city Nov. 12. He was the senior 1st Lieutenant of his regiment, and served through the war from 1861 to 1863 as a private of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserve, and afterwards as a 2d Lieutenant of the Signal Corps. In 1867 he was appointed 2d Lieutenant 6th U. S. Infantry, and attained the grade of 1st Lieutenant Oct. 31, 1876.

THE death of another distinguished officer on the retired list of the Navy is reported this week. Rear Admiral Oliver S. Glisson died Nov. 21 at his residence in Philadelphia. He was appointed to the Navy Nov. 1, 1826, and attained the grade of rear admiral in 1871. He was a contemporary of Rear Admiral Steedman, and like him had an excellent record of distinguished service. He was 81 years of age.

COLONEL FRANCIS L. DANCY, formerly of the Regular Army, died at his residence in Buena Vista, St. John's County, Florida, Oct. 27. He entered West Point in 1821, was graduated in 1826 and promoted to the 2d Artillery, attaining the grade of 1st Lieutenant in 1832. During the Seminole war in 1835-36 he was quartermaster and commissary for the troops and was engaged in the combat of Oloklitaba. He resigned Sept. 11, 1836, and became a civil engineer. In 1838 and 1839 he was mayor of St. Augustine, and in 1840 served in the Florida war, first as lieutenant-colonel and then as colonel of a regiment of Florida volunteers. The *Palatka Herald*, referring to the deceased, says: "On the evening of Oct. 27, at his home, his life went out, surrounded by a circle of loving friends and grief-stricken relatives. His sons and daughters had reached well matured ages when the father whom they had cherished and loved passed away. His loving wife survives him. The deceased was at one time surveyor general of Florida and held many positions of honor and trust in this State. There is a fate which awaits us all, and when grim death beckons us we must go. With the courage in death which he ever had manifested in life, Col. Francis L. Dancy crossed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees."

GENERAL JOHN STARKWEATHER, a distinguished volunteer officer during the Civil War, died at Washington, Nov. 15. He was wounded at Chattanooga, and afterwards served as a member of the Hammond Court-martial. He has been engaged in the practice of the law, at Washington, for some years past.

THE funeral of the late Wm. B. Arrants, U. S. N., to whose death and services we referred last week, took place at Philadelphia, and was largely attended by veterans of the war, Knights of Pythias, etc.

MR. ROMAN CLEM, a venerable gentleman of 78 years of age, grandfather of Capt. John L. Clem, U. S. A., died at Newark, Ohio, Nov. 17.

THE infant son of Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th U. S. Infantry, died at Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 9.

THE SUMMARY COURT.

The following suggestions are submitted to those interested in the procedure for the summary court provided by the act entitled An Act to Promote Administration of Justice in the Army, approved Oct. 1, 1890. This requires that hereafter in time of peace all enlisted men charged with offenses now cognizable by a Garrison or Regimental Court martial shall, within 24 hours from the time of their arrest, be brought before a summary court. It is analogous to the existing 80th Article of War, differing in that the act of July 17, 1862, as re-enacted in the Code of 1874, expressly limits the detail of a field officer, and then "in time of war." The jurisdiction of this field officer is limited to the soldiers of his regiment, while the jurisdiction of the summary court is co-extensive with the post or station or of the command of the alleged offender. The provisions of the act clearly annul and supersede the Garrison and Regimental Court, and such courts cannot now be held, except that any enlisted man charged with an offense and brought before such summary court may demand a trial by Court-martial. The pre-existing law (89th Art.), in other respects as to such courts, seems to be repealed. No direct or other challenge can be allowed, there being no provision to determine upon the validity of the challenge. Objection that the convening officer was the accuser or prosecutor of the accused, while affecting the legal constitution of the court, cannot be sustained, as the power of the court devolves upon an officer designated by law. His determination of the merits of the case finally can only be obviated by the accused moving for trial by Court-martial. The line officer, or, where staff officers only are on duty, the staff officer, second in rank shall constitute the court, and shall have power to administer oaths and adjudicate the case. Provision is also made for the situation where only one officer is present.

It is to be inferred from the act that it was the purpose of Congress to confer on the summary court jurisdiction over the class of offenders previously triable by Regimental and Garrison Courts-martial and to do no more, and the authority of General Courts-martial is not to be held restricted by this act. The summary court is only competent to pass upon offenses now triable by Garrison and Regimental Courts (83d Art.), the limitations upon its power in the sentence being: Forfeiture, not exceeding one month's pay; retention of same until expiration of enlistment (G. O. 63, A. G. O., 1890); confinement not exceeding one month; reduction to rank of corporal (sergeants cannot thus be tried, except by special permission of the Department Commander, G. O. 67 and 92, A. G. O., 1890). A summary Court has equally with a General, Garrison or Regimental Court-martial, cognizance of offenses under the 17th Article, however great the amount of the stoppage proper to be assessed for the loss or damage. A General Court-martial may well be resorted to, when the damage is considerable. The act also authorizes the President to prescribe specific penalties for minor offenses. The 94th Article is imperative that trials shall be carried on between designated hours, unless authority of the convening officer is set forth directing or permitting other hours for trials. It is unnecessary that the presiding officer be sworn upon entering on his duties in the summary court: the duty is invested upon him and is performed under the sanction of his oath of office. The record is prepared by this officer: the detail of an officer as judge advocate or recorder not being sanctioned by the act. As the proceedings of this court are intended to be, and are necessarily summary, the record may be brief, but must distinctly record the facts and circumstances; citation of the order constituting the officer as the court; name of the accused; that he was present; offenses charged, with time and place of commission, stated with sufficient definiteness of character, that the accused may clearly know the offense for which tried; that the charges were investigated; the pleas; the findings, and the sentence or acquittal. Each case should be made up separately. Unless the circumstances be of a grave or peculiar nature, the evidence need not be recorded. It should appear that the accused had opportunity to offer evidence or a statement. A record book of the cases shall be kept at each post or headquarters and report made at end of each month to department headquarters of cases tried, offenses, penalties, etc. The action of the reviewing authority officer is perforce limited to review of form of proceedings; that the sentence is conformable to law and regulations, and mitigation or disapproval thereof. No sentence adjudged by the court shall be executed until approved by the commanding officer.

Forma.

FORT —, —, 1890.

Orders No. —.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to Promote Administration of Justice in the Army," approved October 1, 1890, —, the line officer second in rank at this post, is announced as constituting the summary court, before whom the offenders designated by said act shall be brought for adjudication of their cases.

By order, etc.

Proceedings of a summary court consisting of —, detailed under provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, convened at Fort —, by virtue of Orders No. —, Fort —, 1890.

Fort —, October —, 1890, — o'clock P. M.
Private —, Co. —, Regiment of U. S. —, was brought before the court, and having heard the order appointing the court read, was asked if he objected to being tried by the court. He replied: —

The accused was then tried on the following charges and specifications:

Charge—Drunk at drill.
Specification—At company drill, Oct. 28, 1890, at Fort —
Charge II.—Absence without leave.
Specification—From — o'clock P. M., Oct. —, until reveille, —, 1890, at Fort —

Pleas—Guilty to each charge and to each specification. (The record should show that the accused offered or declined to offer any evidence or statement.)

Finding—Guilty of each charge and of each specification. Sentence—To forfeit, etc.

Record of summary court in session at Fort —, by Lt. —, Post Orders No. —, 1890.

Case Name. Co. Regt. Charge. Specification. Convicted. Sentence. Remarks. Nature of Action. Date. P. O. (Under Specification summarize the allegations.) (Under Remarks explain any delay in trial, e. g., sick in hospital, etc., etc., and note number of repeated trials before this court.)

J. W. POWELL, Jr., Captain, 6th U. S. Infantry.

LAUNCH OF THE MAINE.

THE U. S. armored cruiser *Maine* was successfully launched from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1890. Long before the hour set for the launch people, young and old, began to pour into the yard, and every position available for seeing was occupied. It is estimated that at least 20,000 people entered the Navy-yard. Admiral Braine had provided a number of commodious stands for specially invited guests, and so well was the issue of tickets regulated for these that none of them were overcrowded. All the men of war and tugs at the yard, gayly dressed with a rainbow of flags, were crowded with spectators, many of the sailors going aloft. Sitting high in the air on the arm of the great derrick were also a number of men. Major R. W. Huntington commands the Marine Corps at the yard. The guard was in command of Capt. E. R. Robinson, assisted by Lieuts. P. St. C. Murphy and L. J. Gulick. It made a most creditable showing. The guards had their hands full; in fact, double their number could have been utilized. They performed their duty perfectly and were firm and polite. All sorts of excuses were tried by those who desired to enter within forbidden lines, but it proved unavailing. To "tell it to the marines" this time did not work.

With the exception of driving the wedges to lift the vessel from her keel blocks everything was practically ready the day before. At 11.25 the morning of the 18th the wedges were almost finally driven, so as to leave very little to do at the critical moment. Secretary Tracy arrived a little late. He was received with the honors due him, and took his place on the launching platform shortly after 12 o'clock.

Among the prominent officers and others at the launching were Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, Mrs. Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley, Major-Gen. Schofield, Rear-Admiral Crosby, Paymaster-General Stewart, Capt. Phyllis, McNair, and Howison, Commodore Skerritt, Commanders Barker, Hoff, and Chester, Pay Director Edward May, Lieut.-Commanders Maynard, Heald, and Ackley, Paymaster C. K. Thompson, Lieuts. Mason, Moore, Cottman, Meigs, Wyckoff, Mentz, Culver, Barry, Lemly, Denny, Allibone, T. S. Rodgers, Boush, Fletcher, Laird, and Hutchins, Naval Cadets Zahn, Hartung, Irvine, Willard, and Belknap, Medical Inspector Van Reypen, Asst. Surg. McClurg, Naval Constructor Hanscom, Assistant Naval Constructors Bowles and Baxter, Everett, Hayden, Second Comptroller Gilkeson, Deputy Fourth Auditor Whitaker. Foreign Attachés: Commandant Lotlin, France; Senior Don Attwell, Argentine Republic; Capt. Don M. Del Carre, Spain; Senior R. Rivas, Spain; Baron S. Sternberg, Germany, and Lieut. Makamura, Japan. Admirals Braine, Kimberly, and Cooper, Commanders Chadwick, Stirling, and Rockwell, Admirals English, Luce, Carter, Bryson, and Worden, Rear-Admirals Roe, Taylor, and Pattison, Gen. Slocum, Major-Gen. O. O. Howard and staff, Naval Constructors Minton and Hoover, ex-Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. William C. Whitney, Loyal Farragut, Gov. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, Samuel Cramp, Gov. and Mrs. Bulkeley of Connecticut, Capt. Erben, Donald McKay, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, Lieutenant W. S. Cowles, Lieutenant Commanders Book, Bicknell, Lillie and West, Lieut. L. Flynn, Ensign H. A. Field, Medical Inspector D. McMurtrie, P. A. Surg. C. W. Rush, Asst. Surg. J. H. North, Chief Engr. G. W. Magee, G. W. Stivers, J. J. Barry, J. H. Chasmar, F. A. Engrs. Geo. Cowie, Jr., A. F. Dixon, F. H. Eldridge, W. N. Little, Asst. Engrs. F. H. Conant, A. McAlister, Chaplain J. H. Matthews, Asst. Naval Constructors J. J. Woodward, W. L. Capps, Capt. E. R. Robinson, Capt. A. C. Kelton, 1st Lieut. R. Wallach, G. F. Elliott, G. R. Benson, Lieuts. C. A. Adams, T. H. Stevens, N. R. Usher, Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) R. T. Mulligan, Surg. H. J. Bablin, Asst. Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind, Asst. Surg. N. J. Blackwood, Paymaster John Furey, P. A. Engr. G. H. Kearny, Chaplain D. McLean, 1st Lieut. P. St. C. Murphy, Surg. C. G. Herndon, P. A. Surg. I. W. Kite, Asst. Surg. R. P. Randall, Medical Inspector J. H. Clark, Surg. T. H. Streets, Lieut.-Comdr. E. S. Houston, Lieut. W. J. Barnett, Lieut. A. B. Speyers, Lieut. E. D. Bostick, Surg. E. Z. Derr, Asst. Surg. H. N. T. Harris, Asst. Surg. G. McC. Pickrell, P. A. Engr. A. B. Bates, Chaplain S. D. Boorum, Lieut. A. P. Nazro, Lieut. S. Seabury, Chief Engr. E. A. Magee, Surg. J. R. Tryon, Surg. E. Kershner and Capt. E. P. Meeker; Chiefs of Bureau Folger, Wilson, Remy, Dewey, Farragut; J. W. Miller, late U. S. N.; Commo. Gillis, Capt. J. N. Miller, A. P. Cooke and T. F. Kane, Comdr. E. Hooker, Medical Director C. Martin. Many of the above gentlemen were accompanied by ladies.

The honor of christening the vessel was bestowed on Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding, granddaughter of Secretary Tracy. At 12.45 o'clock, after hydraulic jacks had lifted the prow a little, the *Maine* slowly began to slide towards her natural element, Miss Wilmerding broke the bottle on the vessel's bow.

From the moment the *Maine* began to move until she was fully afloat the time was three minutes. She glided easily down the ways amid the applause of thousands and the screeching of whistles. There was not the slightest hitch of any sort, and it was a grand sight. As the vessel passed out of the ship house three flag staffs were quickly raised—one at the stern, one amidships and one at the bow, flags being run up on each. Tugs at once took the vessel in charge and brought her alongside the dock. After the launch, receptions were given to the distinguished guests at Admiral Braine's residence, at the Ordnance Department, and on board the *Chicago*, *Boston*, and other vessels lying at the Yard. A vast amount of work has yet to be done on the vessel and it will be at least two years before she is fully completed. As she now sits in the water the *Maine* draws 7 feet forward and 7½ feet aft. She will have a three-masted schooner rig and will carry military tops on the fore and mainmast. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 324 feet 4½ inches; length on load water line, 318 feet 3 inches; extreme breadth, 57 feet; mean draught, 21 feet 6 inches; displacement, 6,682 tons. She will be partially armored by a belt of 12 inch plates running almost her entire length, extending 3 feet above the water line and 4 feet below it. She has a ram bow and will be provided with numerous torpedo tubes.

THE ARMY

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

ARTILLERY CONTESTS.

G. O. 132, H. Q. A., Nov. 18, 1890.

In order to encourage excellence in gunnery and in the preliminary instruction of individuals and batteries among the heavy artillery troops of the Army, the following scheme of competition is, with the approval of the Secretary of War, hereby adopted:

I. The principal object of these contests is, by comparison of results, to impress upon all officers, but more especially the battery commanders, the necessity of thorough individual instruction in the organizations under their command—the sole means by which our infantry troops have reached their present high degree of proficiency in the use of their arms.

II. There will be three grades of competitions, as follows:

1. The battery competition.
2. The regimental competition.
3. The general artillery competition.

III. The battery competition.—This competition will take place at the posts where the respective batteries may be serving, or at such other as the division commander may designate. It will be separate for each battery, and will be limited to the enlisted men. The competitions will take place each year at such time as the division commander may designate, as soon as practicable after the termination of the annual practice season, and as nearly as possible simultaneously for all the regiments in the division. In each regiment they will be conducted by a board of three officers of the regiment, to be appointed by the regimental commander, subject to the approval of the division commander, with reference to their special qualifications for this duty.

The object of this competition is to determine the classification of "gunners" in each battery, as indicated by the relative excellence of their preliminary instruction. For this purpose it is not necessary that all batteries should have had during the year the same opportunities and facilities for instruction, although it is desirable that these conditions should be equalized as far as practicable among the several batteries. But it is ordered that no gunners shall be classified in any battery which, during the year, has not had instruction in all the subjects under the following head of "minimum qualifications":

Minimum qualifications.	Maximum figure of merit.
1. Setting and reading quadrants.....	8
Setting and reading and angle-measuring instrument, suitable for determining range and points of fall.....	8
Use of plotting board.....	10
2. Services of all pieces of siege and seacoast armament that have been available for instruction during the year, or of such of them as the examining board may designate.....	14
3. Judging distance of stationary objects.....	14
4. Judging distance of moving objects.....	14
5. Judging speed of vessels.....	7
6. Judging velocity of wind.....	20
7. Laying guns accurately as to elevation and direction.....	20
8. Cordage, blocks and tackle—their use in such mechanical manoeuvres as may have been executed during the year, which, as far as practicable, will include all that the available facilities have permitted.....	5
In addition to the foregoing, the examining board will take into consideration, in the case of each competitor—	
General soldierly character (the figure of merit under this head to be determined solely by the battery commander).....	20
General aggregate.....	100

Upon the arrival of the regimental board at any post each battery commander thereat will submit to the recorder a list of the names of all the men in his battery who may be designated by him to compete for the classification of "gunner." Only these will take part in the competition. The competition in each battery will be of the nature of a competitive examination, conducted solely by the board, under such rules as it may deem best for the attainment of the object of the competition, which, however, must be thoroughly practical in character, except as follows: Under heading 2 the examination may be oral, at the gun, or the competitor may be required to drill a detachment in the service of the piece; under heading 8 a practical exhibition of skill will be required only in reeving falls and in making the knots and splices used in mechanical manoeuvres, in

determining classification of "gunners" in accordance with the above schedule, use will be made of the most approved appliances that have been available for instruction in the battery during the practice year. Thus, if under heading 1 there are several angle measuring instruments available, excellence in the use of all of them will be considered in determining classification. Under 3, 4, and 5, range finders and other instruments of precision for tracking-vessel drill will be used, if available. In addition to ordinary "estimation" methods. Under heading 7, not only the regulation sights but also telescopic sights and other improved appliances for pointing (if any have been used during the year) will be employed. In general, battery commanders will best prepare the men of their command for this contest by carrying out, as far as means at hand will permit, the provisions of General Orders, No. 106, of 1888, and General Orders, No. 49, of 1889, Adjutant General's Office.

Upon the termination of each battery contest the regimental board will classify the competitors as follows: Those who may have received 75 per cent. of the general aggregate maximum figure of merit will be classified as "gunners," of whom there may be three classes in each battery. The 1st class shall be the five men receiving the highest percentage of the aggregate figure of merit. The 2d class shall be the ten receiving the next highest percentage of this aggregate. All others who qualify for classification will constitute the 3d class. 1st and 2d class gunners will wear upon the dress coat, the blouse, and the overcoat suitable insignia distinctive of the class, in such manner and of such device as may hereafter be prescribed.

Instruction in regard to the issue of insignia will be given as soon as practicable.

The classification and insignia will be held only during the practice year next succeeding the competition at which they are won. At the end of each year classification and insignia must again be competed for.

As soon as practicable after the termination of the battery competitions in any regiment the regimental board will report its action in each case to the regimental commander, who will forward an abstract of the same for the information of the division commander. The division commander will cause the division inspector of artillery to forward an abstract of the regimental reports to the Headquarters of the Army.

At the termination of the second year's competition to be held in accordance with this order, all non-commissioned officers of artillery serving with batteries are expected to have qualified for classification as 1st or 2d class gunners. Any non-commissioned officer who fails to so classify by that time, or who, having qualified as above required, shall fail thereafter at any two successive battery competitions to renew his qualification, shall be reported by the division inspector of artillery to the Adjutant General of the Army for such action as the Commanding General of the Army may deem proper. Except in cases where special circumstances may justify a different view, such failure will be regarded as a disqualification for holding a warrant as a non commissioned officer of artillery.

The gun detachment to represent the battery at the regimental competition shall be composed of the necessary number of non-commissioned officers from the 1st and 2d class gunners and of enlisted men who have qualified as 2d and 3d class gunners.

No battery shall be entitled to representation at the regimental competition until it is able to select a gun detachment of fourteen men from its qualified gunners, of which twelve (including two alternates) shall be privates. Nor shall there be held a regimental competition in any regiment until four-fifths of its heavy batteries shall be able to select their respective competing detachments subject to the above conditions.

The battery competitions at the Artillery School will be conducted by a board to be appointed by the commanding officer of the school who will cause a report of the action in the case of each battery to be forwarded to the regimental commander.

IV. *Regimental competitions.*—Whenever, in any regiment, the conditions prescribed in the preceding section (III) of this order have been complied with, the Commanding General of the Army may direct a competition among the several batteries of regiment who have qualified to enter such competition. These competitions will be held, exigencies of the service permitting, at least once every two years. In those regiments the stations of which are such as to readily permit the assembling of the battery detachments, they may be held once each year.

In the regimental competition each battery qualified to enter will be represented by a gun detachment, selected as hereinbefore prescribed and commanded by a lieutenant of the battery, who shall be designated by the battery commander, subject to the approval of the division commander.

The battery of the regiment serving as an instruction battery at Fort Monroe shall not be entitled to engage in this competition, except on special authority therefor from the Commanding General of the Army.

Upon receiving authority to hold a competition in any regiment, the division commander will designate the dates and place at which it shall be held. He will place the division inspector of artillery in charge of the regimental competitions in the division. The latter will be responsible to him for the proper execution of all the details connected with each competition, and will be assisted by a detail of three artillery officers, who should, in the case of any competition, be taken, as far as practicable, from other regiments than the one engaged in the competition. These three officers, together with the inspector of artillery, will constitute a board solely for the purpose of grading the competing detachments, and will report their action, at the close of the competition, to the division commander. In all other respects the competition will be under the control of the inspector of artillery.

The regimental competition will comprise three stages:

1st stage: This will cover the same ground as in the case of the battery competition, and will be carried on so far as is necessary to satisfy the board as to the relative merits of the competing detachments as indicated by the individual instruction of their members.

2d stage: (A) The service of the piece. This will

include the service of the pieces to be used in the competitive firing and such others as the inspector of artillery may direct. (B) Mechanical manoeuvres. This will include such manoeuvres as the inspector of artillery may direct.

3d stage: Competitive firing. This will include firing with the 8 inch muzzle-loading rifle and the 15 inch smooth bore, or with such more modern ordnance (guns and mortars) as may be available at the time of the competition.

The number of shots to be fired from each gun or mortar by each detachment, the ranges, the target, the maximum figure of merit, and the general instructions for conducting the competitive firing will be announced from the Headquarters of the Army prior to the first competition to be held under this order.

The battery to which belongs the winning detachment at this competition shall be entitled to carry a "regimental prize guidon" (of such pattern and device as may hereafter be prescribed) at parades and all other occasions of ceremony.

The officer commanding the detachment, and each member of the detachment, exclusive of alternates not participating, shall wear upon the dress coat appropriate and distinctive insignia, in such manner and of such device as may hereafter be prescribed.

The guidon and insignia shall be held only until the next regimental competition, immediately before which they shall be forwarded to the regimental commander to be presented by him, upon receipt of instructions to that effect from the division commander, to the battery and the detachment which shall have then become entitled to them.

An abstract of the reports of regimental competitions will be forwarded by the division inspector of artillery to the Headquarters of the Army.

V. *The general artillery competition.*—This competition will be held at such time and place as the Commanding General of the Army may designate and will be conducted by a board of artillery officers appointed by him.

The competitors will be the battery detachments which shall have been declared the winners in the respective regimental competitions immediately preceding the general artillery competition.

Each detachment will be commanded by the commanding officer of the battery to which it belongs.

This competition will be similar in all essential respects to the regimental competition, subject to such special conditions as the Commanding General of the Army may from time to time impose.

The battery to which belongs the detachment declared the winner at this competition shall be entitled to carry an "artillery prize guidon" (of such pattern and device as may be hereafter prescribed) at parades and all other occasions of ceremony, and shall receive a trophy of such value and device as the Secretary of War may approve. The guidon and trophy shall, each time they are won, be held only until the next general artillery competition, immediately before which they shall be forwarded to the Commanding General of the Army to be presented by him to the battery sending the successful detachment to that competition.

The officer commanding the successful detachment, the lieutenant who commanded it at the regimental competition, and each member of the detachment, exclusive of alternates not participating, shall wear upon the dress coat appropriate and distinctive insignia, in such manner and of such device as may hereafter be prescribed. These insignia in like manner with the guidon and trophy shall be returned by the commanding officer of the battery to the Commanding General of the Army immediately before the next general artillery competition, to be presented to those who shall then become entitled to wear them.

In case the composition of the detachment entering the regimental competition shall have changed in respect to more than five of its members before the general artillery competition, a report will be made to the Adjutant General for decision by the Commanding General of the Army as to whether this detachment can take part in the general competition and under what conditions. Within the foregoing limit the battery commander is authorized to fill vacancies in the detachment.

By command of Major Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adj.-General.

CIRCULAR 14, H. Q. A., Nov. 10, 1890.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of October, 1890, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. *COMPUTATION OF PURCHASE MONEY FOR DISCHARGE.*—The amount of purchase money paid for the discharge of a soldier, under provisions of paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 81, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, shall be computed from the date of actual discharge, the computation to be made by full months, fractions to be excluded, i. e., that when a soldier has served one year nine months and a fraction, such fraction, whatever it may be, shall be ignored and he receive credit only for one year and nine months, thus requiring him to deposit seventy-five dollars for fifteen months for the purchase of his discharge. Should at any time the man have deposited with the post commander more money than actually required for the purchase, such over-deposit must be returned to the soldier. [Decision actg. Sec. War, Sept. 19, 90—12562 A. G. O., 1890.]

II. *ALLOTMENT OF CANTEN FUND.*—Following the method prescribed by paragraph 343 of the Regulations, the men formerly belonging to disbanded companies, who have left or are about to leave a post, will be considered "a retiring detachment," and as such their proportional share estimated in the manner prescribed in that paragraph. This sum divided by the number of men in the detachment will give the amount per capita, and a sum equal to the amount per capita multiplied by the number of men going to a company will be turned over by the post canteen officer to the company fund of that company or troop. In the same manner assessment may be made in favor of the canteen fund of the post where these men have joined, upon the funds of the companies to which they have been assigned. [Decision Sec. War, Oct. 6, 90—12567 A. G. O., 1890.]

III. *DISTRIBUTION OF CANTEN PROFITS.*—Enlisted men who do not belong to a company or post mess cannot be regarded as detachments within the meaning of paragraph 341 of the Regulations and as such receive a per capita allowance from the canteen fund. Such a distribution would in effect amount to an increase of pay, whereas the canteen profits are intended exclusively for the improvement of regular messes, to one of which a man must belong in order to enjoy the benefits of canteen money. Accordingly, individual non-commissioned staff officers are not to receive a cash allotment from canteen profits. [Decision Sec. War, Oct. 6, 90—12578 A. G. O., 1890.]

IV. *PAYMENT OF AN ENLISTED MAN WHILE IN ARREST ON*

AWAITING SENTENCE.—The only authority known for refusing pay to an enlisted man on the rolls is that found in paragraph 1513 of the Regulations. The imposition of an arrest affects in no manner the right of an officer or soldier to receive the pay and allowances of his rank, and, except in cases mentioned in above paragraph, no legal inhibition exists to paying a soldier while in arrest, either before trial or while awaiting sentence, his regular pay and emoluments. A soldier can be deprived of his legal pay only through a duly adjudged and approved sentence of Court-martial, or by the operation of law under some express statutory enactment or Army regulation; and, with respect to a soldier in custody of civil authorities, his right to his pay is as perfect as when regularly on military duty. A commanding officer is not authorized to withhold a soldier's pay on the theory that if paid he would probably desert. [Decision Sec. War, Oct. 7, 90—12597 A. G. O., 1890.]

V. *ISSUE OF BLOUSES WITH OUTSIDE POCKETS.*—Blouses without outside pockets will not be issued to any of the enlisted men of the Army until the supply of those with outside pockets shall have become exhausted. [Decision Sec. War, Oct. 11, 90—letter Q. M. Gen., Nov. 1, 90—14808—A. G. O., 1890.]

VI. *MUSTER AND PAY ROLL.*—To guard against errors in carrying out the provisions of General Orders, No. 85, current series, from this office, commanding officers of companies and detachments will cause to be rules and properly filled out on the muster and pay rolls of their respective commands a column headed, thus:

G. O., No. 85,
A. G. O., 1890.

Retain \$4.00 per
month until—

To secure uniformity, this column will immediately precede that of "Last paid." [Decision Sec. War, on 12581 A. G. O., 1890.]

VII. *INTRODUCTION AT COURT-MARTIAL TRIALS OF EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.*—Paragraph 1018 of the Regulations, which relates to the introduction at Court-martial of evidence of previous convictions, provides that "These convictions should be proved by the records of previous trials, or by duly authenticated orders promulgating the same, showing the actual offences of which the prisoner was convicted." When the proof is by authenticated orders, these must, in order to show the actual offences of previous convictions, set forth the specifications to the charges. To only set forth the charge, as, for example, "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," is not giving the actual offence. [Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Oct. 15, 90—10828 A. G. O., 1890.]

VIII. *APPOINTMENT OF LANCE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.*—There is not now any authority under the law or regulations for the lance appointments of non-commissioned officers; such appointments were originally authorized by paragraph 60, article 35 of the Regulations of 1864, but were limited to recruits at depots. [Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Oct. 23, 90—12577 A. G. O., 1890.]

IX. *SOLDIERS INELIGIBLE TO FURLOUGH OR DISCHARGE.*—The words "term of an enlistment" in the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 108, current series, from this office (prescribing rules concerning the furlough and discharge of certain soldiers under the second section of the act approved June 16, 1890), means an enlistment in which the soldier is serving when the application is made, and not any previous enlistment. [General decision, Oct. 2, 90—12547, with 5097, A. G. O., 1890.]

X. *NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ATTACHED.*—Non-commissioned officers, who, under General Orders, Nos. 76 and 79, current series, Headquarters of the Army, are attached for duty, "should be accounted for separately, in red ink, on the reports of enlisted strength rendered in accordance with circular of November 5, 1888, from this office, by the commanding officer of the company or troop to which they are attached. This will apply also to such non-commissioned officers when temporarily absent on any detached service; but when detached for duty that will keep them from the company for an indefinite period, as for instance in case of a detail on recruiting service, they will be accounted for by the regimental commander, in red ink, on the reports of enlisted strength of the non-commissioned staff and band. [General decision, Oct. 23, 90—800 A. G. O., 1890.]

XI. *OFFICERS MAKING DEPOSITS.*—The attention of officers of the Army making deposits is called to the importance of seeing to it, when they make deposits on account of repayments, etc., that the certificates exhibit the rank and regiment, or staff corps, of the depositor, as well as his full name; or, if the Christian name is abbreviated, the usual abbreviation, together with the rank and regiment or staff corps of the depositor. [Letter Third Asst. Adj.-Gen., A. G. O., 1890.]

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adj.-General.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Nov. 7, 1890.

The proceedings of a board of officers instituted by Orders No. 146, current series, post of Angel Island, are set aside and declared null and void, the order appointing the board not having been made by the commander of the troops, as required by the 64th Article of War.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Glinbo:
O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.
General Officers.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, comdg. the Division, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Corbin, A. G. O., will proceed to St. Louis (S. O. 94, Nov. 15, Div. M.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Wm. E. Birkhimer, A. J. A., will proceed from Vancouver Bks. to San Francisco on public business (S. O. 94, Nov. 12, Div. P.)

Quartermasters and Substantive Departments.

Capt. Geo. E. Pond, A. Q. M., in addition to his present duties in connection with construction, is assigned to duty as post quartermaster at Fort Riley (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Geo. E. Pond, A. Q. M., will proceed to Kansas City at such times, not exceeding three in number, as may be deemed necessary, to inspect material, etc., for roof of building under construction by the Q. M. D. (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days, to commence about Nov. 23, is granted Capt. Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., Buffalo (S. O. 2/3, Nov. 15, Div. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Wm. J. Daly (appointed Nov. 14, 1890, from sergt. major 14th Inf., now at Vancouver Bks., will proceed to Fort Wingate for duty (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Chas. Hay, C. S., will proceed from Denver to Greeley, Colo., on official business (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles Hay, C. S., will proceed from Denver to Greeley, Colo., on public business (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Ast. Surg. P. G. Wales will proceed on public business to Fort Huachuca and then return to San Carlos (S. O. 117, Nov. 7, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, ast. surg., (S. O. 85, Nov. 11, D. Platte).

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Chas. M. Gandy, ast. surg., (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

Leave from Jan. 1 to March 24, 1891, inclusive, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Henry Johnson, medical storekeeper (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John L. Phillips, ast. surg., is relieved from further duty at Fort Crawford and will report to the U. S. Camp Guthrie, Oklahoma (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edward B. Moseley, ast. surg., (S. O. 100, Nov. 17, D. Tex.).

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Henry G. Burton, ast. surg., (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Brown will send Act. Hosp. Steward Murray Acklin to Fort Clark for duty (S. O. 99, Nov. 12, D. Tex.).

Hosp. Steward Geo. W. French is transferred to Fort Supply from Little Rock Bks. (S. O. Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

Hosp. Steward Carl Hagen, San Carlos, will be discharged the service (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. Missouri will grant a furlough for two months to Hosp. Steward Charles E. Lloyd (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

So much of S. O. 235 as relates to Hosp. Steward George Price is revoked (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for 15 days, commencing about Nov. 24, is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Sibert, C. E. (S. O. 79, Nov. 17, C. E.).

The telegraphic instructions directing Capt. S. E. Blunt, O. D., to proceed from the National Armory to Washington via Cromwell, Conn., and return, are confirmed (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

Col. Adalbert R. Buffington, O. D., will proceed from the National Armory to Watervliet Arsenal on public business (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Fremont A. Wootton (appointed Nov. 13, 1890, from sergt., Troop B, 8th Cav.), Fort Meade, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

All ordnance stores with the field guns at Forts Johnson and Caswell, N. C., will be sent to the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., or to Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va. (S. O. 272, Nov. 19, Div. A.).

Signal Corps.

Sergt. E. B. Dunn, Signal Corps, now on duty in New York City, has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, but is recovering.

Corpl. Wayland Bailey will proceed to Carthage and thence to Lava, N. M. (S. O. 151, Nov. 18, Sig. Office.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqs., D. and H. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; S. C. G. and J. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A. E. and K. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Eli L. Huggins, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Peck Agency, thence to the Blackfeet Agency, and thence to other points as may be directed by Major-Gen. Miles. (Capt. Huggins will then return to Chicago (S. O. 98, Nov. 13, Div. M.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A. C. D. and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 1 and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G. Ft. Sherman, Idaho.; E. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho; M. Ft. Myer, Va.

Capt. Abram E. Wood is designated to make examination of cavalry horses to be delivered, under contract, at the Presidio of San Francisco, for Troop 1, and 1st Lieut. James B. Erwin, of those for Troop K (S. O. 97, Nov. 6, D. Cal.).

The C. O. Fort Sherman will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. Julius Schon, Troop G (S. O. 138, Nov. 10, D. Columbia.).

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Nov. 14, is granted Lieut.-Col. Anson Mills (S. O. 98, Nov. 11, D. Cal.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. G. and K. Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; E and H. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A and F. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Gerald Russell, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. C. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; J. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B. Ft. Myer, Va.; G. Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. F. H. Beach, Fort Lewis, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 159, Nov. 15, Dept. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. and I. Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and K. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G. Ft. Yates, N. D.

Lieut. Col. Edwin V. Sumner will repair to Chicago and report to the Comdg. Gen. Div. of Missouri for further orders (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles W. Farber is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Edwin V. Sumner will immediately report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, and in person to the C. O. Fort Meade, S. D., for duty (S. O. 96, Nov. 19, Div. M.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqs., B. F. J. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G. Ft. McPherson, Neb.; D and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E. Ft. Washita, Wyo.; C. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The following transfers are made: Capt. Martin B. Hughes, from Troop I to Troop M; Capt. F. Beers Taylor, from Troop M to Troop I (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months, to take effect as soon after Jan. 1, 1891, as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry G. Trout (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A. G. I. and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C. D. and I. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E. Ft. Riley, Kas.; B. H. and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Through the courtesy of Major-Gen. Howard and Col. Langdon, Light Bat. K, 1st Art., Capt. Dillenback, will join the Old Guard of New York in their celebration of Evacuation Day, Nov. 25, and fire a national salute at the Battery.

Pvt. James Donovan's matrimonial troubles have recently excited much interest at Fort Columbus, but we are glad to be able to state that all is now serene and the domestic clouds have been dispersed.

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., A. C. G. and H. Ft. Adams, R. I.; L. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D. Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis will report to the Board of Ordnance Officers at the Army Building, New York City, Dec. 2, for examination with view to selection for transfer to the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; D. G. and I. Ft. Mifflin, Md.; B and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lieut. W. E. Birkbimer is relieved as Acting J.-A., Dept. of Columbia, Nov. 30, and will then join his battery (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C. D. K. and L. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; M. Ft. Adams, R. I.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; H. Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. Jackson Bks., La.; A and M. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G. St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry will report to the Board of Ordnance Officers at the Army Building, New York City, Dec. 2, for examination with view to selection for transfer to the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., and detailed as counsel for Pvt. George E. Dwyer, Bat. E, ordered for trial (S. O. 273, Nov. 20, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., B. C. D. F. H. and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.; E and L. Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. Henry F. Brewerton will report, upon the expiration of his present leave, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Div. of Pacific. On the completion of this duty he will join his battery (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A. B. E. G. and H. Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F. Ft. Gaston, Cal.

The C. O. Post of Angel Island will designate a company to proceed in full dress uniform to Tulare, Cal., to act as escort at the funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. O. H. Moore, U. S. A. (retired), Nov. 9 (S. O. 97, Nov. 6, D. Cal.).

Sergt. Harry D. Breen, Co. C, will be discharged the service of the U. S. by the C. O. Benicia Barracks (S. O. 98, Nov. 11, D. Cal.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A. D. E. G. and H. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B. C. and F. Ft. Meade, S. D.

So much of par. 6, S. O. 265, Nov. 12, 1890, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, is so amended as to direct him to report in person to Col. Edwin C. Townsend, 12th Inf., president of the Examining Board, for examination by the Board as to his fitness for promotion. He will, immediately upon the receipt by him of this order, report his address to 1st Lieut. Fdear S. Dudley, 2d Art., recorder of the Board (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., D. E. G. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A. B. and F. Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus will report to Col. Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav., president of the Examining Board at Fort Sherman, for examination by the Board as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B. and E. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Capt. Edmund Rice is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill (S. O. 100, Nov. 17, D. Tex.).

So much of par. 4, S. O. 268, Nov. 15, 1890, H. Q. A., as directs the officers therein named to report in person to Lieut.-Col. William L. Kellogg, as president of the Examining Board appointed by par. 3 of said order, is amended to direct them to report to Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Byrne, Surg., president of said Board (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

So much of par. 4, S. O. 267, Nov. 14, 1890, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. George P. Borden, is so amended as to direct him to report in person to Lieut.-Col. John C. Bates, 13th Inf., president of the Examining Board, for examination by the Board as to his fitness for promotion. He will report his address to 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., recorder of the Board (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., F. and G. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E. Newport Barracks, Ky.; A. Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; B and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Officer, will proceed to Frankfort Arsenal on official business (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence about Nov. 25, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Dentler, Fort Thomas (S. O. 271, Nov. 17, Div. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence about Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, Plattsburgh Barracks (S. O. 272, Nov. 19, Div. A.).

Leave for fourteen days, to commence about Nov. 24, is granted 2d Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, Fort Porter (S. O. 272, Nov. 19, Div. A.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. and G. Ft. Logan, Colo.; A. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A. B. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Edgar Hubert, Fort Robinson, is extended ten days (S. O. 86, Nov. 11, D. Platte.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. B. D. F. G. and H. Madison Bks., N. Y.; C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Leave for one month, to commence in December, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Johnson, Madison Barracks (S. O. 271, Nov. 17, Div. A.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, Madison Barracks (S. O. 273, Nov. 20, Div. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., E. B. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; G. Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; A and D. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Camp at Kinsfisher, Okh. T.

The following transfers are made: Capt. Ferdinand E. De Courcy, from Co. H to Co. I; Capt. William Auman, from Co. I to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, from Co. G to Co. H; 1st Lieut. George R. Cecil, from Co. H to Co. G (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.). 1st Sergt. Frank H. Russell, Co. I, Fort Elliott, will proceed to Portland, Me., and report for recruiting duty (S. O. 153, Nov. 12, Dept. M.).

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., and F. Ft. Buford, N. D.; C. Ft. Randall, S. D.; H. Ft. Pembina, N. D.; A and G. Ft. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. Jackson Barracks, La.; E and H. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Chambers McKibbin, Fort Sheridan, is extended seven days (S. O. 94, Nov. 15, Div. M.).

The furlough for two months granted Chief Musician John F. Boyer is extended forty days (S. O. 95, Nov. 17, Div. M.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and H. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. C. and F. Ft. Du Chene, Utah.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizer.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

1st Sergt. William Mayer, Co. G, Fort D. A. Russell, will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

A despatch says: "Seven of the eight companies of the 17th Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell were ordered, Nov. 17, to be in readiness to take the field against the Northern Indians at a moment's notice. The order was received at twenty minutes past nine, and in thirty-five minutes Gen. Mizer, the commander, and his men were ready to proceed."

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lavelle.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Clark, Tex.

1st Lieut. Charles McClure is detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Columbia, relieving 1st Lieut. William E. Birkbimer, 3d Art., who will proceed to join his battery (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A. B. D. E. G. and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C and F. Camp Poplar River, Mont.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Archibald A. Cabanis, Fort Assiniboine, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 162, Nov. 11, D. Dak.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A. C. E. and G. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B. D. F. and H. Ft. Douglas, Utah.

1st Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, having completed his duties as Post Q. M. at Fort Bridger, will proceed to Fort Sidney (S. O. 85, Nov. 11, D. Platte.).

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Brooke is extended one month (S. O. 94, Nov. 15, Div. M.).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. F. and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; G. Ft. Totten, N. D.; E. Ft. Buford, N. D.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 268, Nov. 15, 1890, H. Q. A., as directs the officers therein named to report in person to Major William H. Powell, is amended to direct them to report to Major Robert H. White, Surg., president of said Board (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., A. E. F. and H. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B. C. D. and G. Ft. Davis, Tex.

Corpl. Mason Key is permanently assigned to Co. E (S. O. 99, Nov. 12, D. Tex.).

In a regimental order announcing the retirement from active service of Sergt. John D. Morgan, Co. F, after an honorable service of 25 years, Col. Black says: "In thus severing his connection with the regiment after a long and faithful service, which, with the exception of a few months, has been continuous, since its organization in 1866, the Colonel desires to express his high appreciation of Sergt. Morgan's character as one of his oldest and most reliable non-commissioned officers, and to wish him the success and a long and peaceful career which he has so deservedly earned after the many years of constant military duty. In his future life the best wishes of the Colonel and the officers of the regiment go with him. Sergt. Morgan first entered the Service Feb. 2, 1862, enlisting in the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, and re-enlisting in the 2d Battalion, same regiment, which by the consolidation in 1866 became the 23d Infantry. During his service in the Rebellion he participated in most of the battles and engagements by which the Army of the Potomac made its glorious history."

(For Late Army Orders see page 212.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Nov. 15, 1890.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

2d Lieutenant Henry J. Hunt, to the 15th Infantry, vice Blauvelt, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Charles Miller, to the 11th Infantry, vice Davison, promoted.

2d Lieutenant John R. Seyburn, to the 24th Infantry, vice Donaldson, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Jules G. Ord, to the 18th Infantry, vice Hatch, promoted.

2d Lieutenant James E. Dodge, to the 14th Infantry, vice Eastman, promoted.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Joseph C. Clifford, Ordnance Department, died November 12, 1890, at Cromwell, Connecticut.

Captain Edward B. Rheem, 21st Infantry, died November 14, 1890, at York, Pennsylvania.
 Captain Harry Reade, 25th Infantry, wholly retired November 11, 1890.
 1st Lieutenant David L. Craft, 6th Infantry, died November 12, 1890, at Washington, Dist. of Columbia.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Sidney, Neb., Nov. 17. Detail: Capt. William H. Boyle, 21st Inf.; Capt. Louis S. Tesson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frederick H. E. Boreen and Joseph W. Duncan, 1st Lieut.; Charles H. Bonesteel and William V. Stamper, 2d Lieut.; Frederick L. Palmer, James W. McAndrew, and Munroe McFarland, 2d Inf.; and 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 85, Nov. 11, D. Platte.)
 At Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 20. Detail: Capt. Clarence M. Bailey and Augustus W. Corlies, 8th Cav.; Capt. Clarence A. Sedgwick and F. Beers Taylor, 9th Cav.; Capt. Jefferson S. Keen, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Wright, 2d Lieut. William D. McAdams and Philip A. Betters, Jr., 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Colville M. Pettit and Alexander R. Piper, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 86, Nov. 15, D. Platte.)
 At Fort Riley, Kan., Nov. 19. Detail: Capt. C. S. Haley, W. S. Edgerly, G. D. Wallace, and C. A. Varnum, 2d Lieut. L. R. Hare, H. G. Sichel, Jr., and J. D. Mann, 2d Lieut. J. C. Waterman and S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 159, Nov. 15, Dept. M.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. Orlando M. Poe and Majors Amos Stickney and L. Cooper Overman, will assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, to report upon the subject of harbor lines at that place (S. O. 79, Nov. 17, C. E.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

1st Serjt. J. Seph Conners, Co. B, 19th Inf., Fort Brady, Nov. 14, 1890; Pvt. Samuel Cater, Troop C, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, Nov. 14, 1890; Pvt. Edward Edeline, Co. C, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Nov. 14, 1890; Commissary Serjt. Benjamin Filbrooke, Fort Missoula, Nov. 14, 1890; Pvt. John Fitzgerald, Troop I, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, Nov. 14, 1890; Corp. Henry Higgins, Ord. Det., Benicis Arsenal, Nov. 14, 1890; 1st Class Pvt. Theodore L. Lewis, Ord. Det., Benicis Arsenal, Nov. 14, 1890; Pvt. Thomas J. Miller, Troop B, 5th Cav., Fort Reno, Nov. 14, 1890; Principal Musician John W. Maskell, Band, 3d Art., Washington Barracks, Nov. 14, 1890; Pvt. John E. Murphy, Bat. A, 5th Art., Alcatraz Island, Nov. 14, 1890; Saddler James Patterson, Troop I, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, Nov. 14, 1890; Pvt. Francis Ransom, Co. G, 23d Inf., Fort Davis, Nov. 14, 1890; Saddler Serjt. George W. St. Clair, 4th Caval. Washington Barracks, Nov. 14, 1890; Pvt. Frank Smith, Co. C, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Nov. 14, 1890; Pvt. Emile R. G. Sater, Co. A, 21st Inf., Fort Omaha, Nov. 14, 1890; Serjt. James Toy, Ord. Det., National Armory, Nov. 14, 1890; Ord. Serjt. Louis Liedinger, Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 14, 1890; Serjt. Henry Scheu, Mounted Service, Jefferson Barracks, Nov. 18, 1890.

BOARDS FOR EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Detail: Col. William B. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. William M. Graham, 5th Art.; Francis L. Town, surg., and Anson Mills, 4th Cav.; Capt. Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, adjt. 5th Art., recorder. The following will report for examination by this Board: 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav.; Theodore W. Jones, 10th Cav.; Frank Thorpe, 5th Art.; James M. Stengel and John A. Baldwin, 9th Inf.; and Frank H. Mills, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art. (S. O. Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)
 At Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Detail: Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. George B. Sanford, 9th Cav.; Major John Brooke, surg.; Capt. Samuel M. Swartz, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., recorder. The following will report for examination by this Board: 1st Lieut. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav.; Luther R. Hare, 7th Cav.; George P. Borden, 5th Inf.; Marion P. Mena, 1st Inf.; Wallace Mott, 8th Inf.; Thomas S. Mumford, Emerson Griffith, and Benjamin H. Gilman, 13th Inf.; Thomas C. Woodbury, 10th Inf.; Alexander McC. Guard, 10th Inf., and John McCa. Webster, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William S. Scott, 1st Cav.; James F. Bell, John C. Waterman, and William H. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; and Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf. (S. O. Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)
 At the War Department, Washington, D. C. Detail: Maj. Robert H. White, surg.; Wm. H. Powell, 2d Inf.; Jos. K. Corson, surg., and Jos. P. Sanger, 1st Cav., and Capt. Frank W. Hare, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Satterlee, adjt. 3d Art., recorder. The following will report for examination by the above Board: 1st Lieut. Louis V. Canizer, 2d Art.; Christopher W. Harrold, 3d Art.; Constantine Chase, 3d Art.; and Simon C. Vetter, 19th Inf. (S. O. Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)
 At Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Chas. C. Byrne, surg., and Wm. L. Kelloway, 8th Inf.; Maj. Samuel B. M. Young, 3d Cav., and Capt. Richard I. E. Kedge, 23d Inf., and Edw. B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., recorder. The following will report for examination by the above Board: Capt. Jas. Henton, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav.; Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; Wm. B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; Edw. B. Pratt, 23d Inf.; Chas. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Walter H. Chaffield, 5th Inf. (S. O. Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)
 At the Army Building, New York City. Detail: Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Chas. T. Alexander, surg., and Geo. G. Hunt, 10th Cav.; Maj. Johnson V. D. Middleton, surg., and Wm. L. Haskin, 1st Art., and Capt. Morris C. Foster, 9th Inf., recorder. The following will report for examination by this Board: Capt. Henry Wagner, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Van Ness, 1st Art.; Robt. H. Patterson, 1st Art.; and Wm. Paulding, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squier, 7th Cav. (S. O. Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)
 At the Army Building, New York City. Detail: Col. Matthew M. Blunt, 16th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Chas. T. Alexander, surg.; Geo. G. Hunt, 10th Cav., and Richard Loder, 1st Art., and Maj. Johnson V. D. Middleton, surg., and Capt. Morris C. Foster, 9th Inf., recorder. The following will report for examination by this Board: Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tutberly, 1st Cav.; Louis A. Craig, 9th Cav.; Geo. Le B. Brown, 11th Inf.; Daniel H. Brush, 17th Inf., and Chas. E. Kilbourne, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art., and Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav. (S. O. Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)
 At Fort Keogh, Mont. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Maj. Philip F. Harvey, surg.; Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 2d Inf., and Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Euclid B. Erick, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Kell, adjt. 23d Inf., recorder. The following will report for examination by this Board: 1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connell, 8th Cav., and Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Goode, 1st Cav.; John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., and John H. Wills, 23d Inf. (S. O. Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A despatch from San Antonio, referring to the recent visit there of Col. Craigbill, Clowson and Bufington and Major C. E. Dutton, U. S. A., the board constituted to select sites for Government gun factories, says: "Their visit to San Antonio was in connection with this site. They were met by other prominent citizens and made a thorough inspection. The board is, of course, non-committal, but

is very favorably impressed with San Antonio. They go next to New Orleans, and thence to Birmingham, Ala. It is supposed one of these three places will get the factory."

Some men in the employ of a wood contractor were hauling wood across the Rio Grande for delivery to Fort Hancock on Monday of this week and the Mexican river guard ordered them to desist. They continued, and the guard followed them to this side and tried to arrest them. They ran, and the guard fired several shots. The Mexicans then set fire to a great amount of wood. The commanding officer at Fort Hancock, Major Logan, hastened to the scene with armed men and found the guard had retreated across the river. He saved a portion of the wood.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A despatch says: "Gen. Miles has informed the War Department that the white settlers in the neighborhood of the Cheyenne, Rosebud, and White Earth Agencies are very much concerned about the conduct of the Indians, and upon his recommendation the troops of the 8th Cavalry, Fort Meade, will take the field, while those at Fort Robinson, Laramie, and Niobrara will be held in readiness to move on short notice. With intimate knowledge of his special fitness for the service, Gen. Miles has requested that Lt.-Col. Sumner, 8th Cav., be directed to report at Chicago with the intention of putting him in charge of the troops in the field. Col. Sumner is a dashing officer, and one whose experience in the Indian country has been so large that he will deal with such a foe with the fullest knowledge of his habits and his disposition. While it is not believed the Indians will make any hostile demonstrations in the winter season, Gen. Schofield intends that every precaution shall be taken to provide the settlers with reasonable protection."

Division of Missouri.—Maj. Gen. Miles.

A Chicago press despatch says: Gen. Miles authorized Colonel H. C. Corbin, to make as full a statement for the public as it was deemed advisable under the circumstances to give out. Colonel Corbin said: "It is possible that we may see one of the bloodiest Indian wars in the Northwest this winter the country has ever known, though we hope to avert it by a display of troops that will demonstrate to the Indians the utter hopelessness of the success of an uprising. Of course, the Indians will be beaten in the end, but under the influence of the present religious craze there is great difficulty in making them understand anything. To the question how many troops are there immediately available in case they should be needed in a hurry, the colonel replied: About three thousand, and they could be sent to the seat of trouble, whenever that trouble might be, inside of 25 hours. The Pine Ridge Agency is the storm centre."

A Mandan special says: "An unconfirmed report has been received that Sitting Bull is in Irons. At the house of Railroad Commissioner Hallen, 12 miles west of Mandan, 60 refugees are staying for safety. Pickets are out at night and rules of military garrison are observed. Guns and ammunition were sent out Nov. 19. A company of troops from Fort Totten arrived Nov. 18. People keep coming in from the country. Houses large enough comfortably to accommodate one family have five to ten families."

A despatch of Nov. 20 from Chicago reports news received by Gen. Miles that the troops under Gen. Brooke had a fight with the Indians between Rushville and Pine Ridge. The extent of the casualties and the result of the engagement had not been learned.

We are well accustomed to these rear guard reports from the front. They must always be taken with due allowance.

The following despatches are published:

"The reports to-day are of the same threatening tenor from Pine Ridge. Troops have been ordered to that agency and to Rosebud to give protection, encourage the loyal, and restrain, if possible, the turbulent. The military are now using every effort to restrain and avoid an outbreak, or at least to bridge over the time between this and severe cold weather. It is believed any other course may precipitate hostilities. Thus far no Indians have been reported as having left their reservation with hostile intent. Please inform me if this course is approved by the Major-General Commanding the Army."

In reply to the above Gen. Schofield to-day sent the following despatch to Gen. Miles:

"I approve of the measures you have taken in sending troops to the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies, and also of your proposed efforts, while giving necessary protection to the agencies and restraining, as far as possible, the turbulent Indians to avoid, if possible, an outbreak or any active hostilities for the present until the advancing season and further preparations shall make the operation of the troops more surely effective, with less danger to surrounding settlements. The cavalry and artillery at Fort Riley and all other available troops will be placed under your orders if the emergency seems to require it."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP CHEYENNE, S. DAK.

NOVEMBER 5, 1890.

WHEN, on the 10th of April last, this camp was first established, and those who settled here "left hope behind," the hilltops to the south of us were crowned with flames, the air was redolent of the odor of burning pines and prairie grasses. Next morning the sun rose upon a snow-clad earth, the fires were extinguished, and the promises of spring vanished before the rear-guard of winter. Days have drifted into the dignity of months, and now again:

Gently as lilies shed their leaves
 When summer days are fair,
 The feathery snow comes floating down
 Like blossoms on the air.

And still Camp Cheyenne's white canvas shimmers in the sun-light, and the Stars and Stripes float gracefully upon chill November's breath. Every leaf which through the summer's scorching days offered its grateful shade has fluttered down to

earth and, serene and yellow, drifted to its winter's resting place. There is a sibilant accent in the river's voice as it hastens toward the sea; birds of passage have ceased their flight; graceful curls of smoke rise from Sibley tent and Indian tepee; autumn has waved her last farewell, and winter has usurped sway and sceptre.

The noble redekin is keeping his blood warm with song and dance, and we by anathematizing his senseless barbarity. This time it is not the harmless and rather picturesque "Grass Dance" of spring, but a wild, unreasoning, blood curdling, mad trial of endurance, commanded, as they suppose, by the Holy Ghost, and introductory to the ceremonies of reception in the early months of the coming year of the Great Spirit, who is to cover the white man beneath three feet of earth and restore to the aboriginal settler his prestige and glory. A large meeting has just been held some 30 miles from here, at Cherry Creek, to discuss the expediency of a further continuance of this dance—not that there is any wavering faith in the genuineness of the Great Spirit's command at all—it is simply a question as to whether, in the light of the soon expected distribution of annuities, it will pay. To the Indian mind there is just relationship between piety and profit, an argument, alas! which appeals not alone to the mind of the untutored savage. It is about time for the opening blizzard of the season, which we cannot be said to anticipate with any feeling of exuberant delight, as in this benighted country a blizzard is a blizzard.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 17, 1890.

THE first officers' hop of the season, which occurred on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, proved a very pleasant affair under the efficient management of Lieut. B. Hinson. The number present was comparatively small, the proportion of gentlemen to ladies was, most unfortunately, smaller still. Dancing began at the usual hour, 9 o'clock, and was kept up until about 1. A delicious supper, served at about 11.30, formed a very enjoyable feature of the occasion. Among those present were: Captain and Mrs. Derby, Capt. Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, Miss Michie, Mrs. Festerhwaite, Miss Reynolds, Miss Hunter, Captain and Mrs. Wood, Lieut. Johnston, Lieut. Pettit, Lieutenant and Mrs. Rowan, Lieut. and Mrs. Kernan, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Lieut. and Mrs. Doda, Lieut. and Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dodge, Mrs. McBride, Miss Dousman, Lieut. Sturges, Prof. and Mrs. Mercer, Mr. George Gardiner, son of Major A. B. Gardiner (retired), Lieutenant and Mrs. Braden, Dr. Compson, and Lieuts. Galbraith, Hardin, Noyes, Kuhn, Schlinger and Sturges.

The cadet hop which took place on Saturday evening in No. 1 was the smallest affair of the kind which has taken place at the post in quite awhile. The young ladies dancing enjoyed the situation, doubtless, as the cadets outnumbered the ladies present in the proportion of at least two to one. Misses Reynolds, Thorndike Pratt, McMurran, H. Hawkin, J. Ward, Honey, M. Crane, A. and E. Belden, Cox, B. Huse and Michie comprised the list. Cadets Hero, of the 1st, and Weeks, of the 2d Class, were hop managers. The committee selected to conduct the officers' hops during the winter is composed of Prof. Bass, Prof. Tillman, Lieut. Pettit, Lieut. Sturges and Lieut. Heilinger.

Dr. McElerry, having been granted two months extension of leave, did not return to the post last Monday, as had been expected, and as was inaccurately stated in letter for last week.

The second officers' hop will take place next Tuesday (Nov. 25) and on the following evening the cadets Thanksgiving eve hop will occur. This hop will begin at 9 P. M. and continue until 1 o'clock, A. M., it is expected. A large entertainment is anticipated. On the Saturday after Thanksgiving, Nov. 29, another cadet hop is talked of, this being the expected visit of the naval cadets.

Among a number of recent visitors have been: Col. A. R. Piper, 3d Art.; Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; Mrs. McBride, of Prairie du Chien, Wis., sister of Lieut. Sturges, her daughter, Miss Dousman, Lieut. R. McGrover, 8th Art.; relatives of Cadets Cassatt,utherford and Honey, Major Dallas Bache, Med. Dept.

Mrs. Stanton, wife of Major W. S. Stanton, Engrs., is a guest of Prof. and Mrs. Michie.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following named persons:

Frank T. Bachelor, 177 West 45th street, New York City (12th Dist.), N. Y.
 Brooke Payne, Warrenton (9th Dist.), Va.
 (Alt.) John G. May, Oakland (5th Dist.), Va.
 Glenn H. Davis, Mt. Sterling (8th Dist.), Ohio.
 (Alt.) Ezio Tway, London (5th Dist.), Ohio.
 James W. Brontson, Omaha (1st Dist.), Neb.
 Charles R. Howland, Oberlin (14th Dist.), Ohio.
 (Alt.) James E. White, Norwalk (14th Dist.), Ohio.
 (Alt.) Charles T. Froedevius, 122 Rush street, Allegheny (23d Dist.), Pa.
 Daniel Delaney, Stockton (2d Dist.), Cal.
 (Alt.) Arthur Faher, Grass Valley (2d Dist.), Cal.
 (Alt.) Boughton T. Allen, Brooklyn (2d Dist.), N. Y.
 William O. Dyne, Columbus (6th Dist.), Wis.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHAW, MONTANA.

NOVEMBER 6, 1890.

THE morning after the September pay-day our post guide discovered that a deserter had taken one of his horses. He started in pursuit and overtook the runaway about 25 miles from the post. The man who had taken the horse was with another who had deserted also, and the pursuer told both that they must return. One of the deserters, Ten Eyck, suddenly pulled a pistol, and shooting his captor in the groin, started on a run. The guide discharged his shot-gun at the "skipper," but as the sun was loaded with bird-shot, the fugitive, if hit at all, was not seriously injured, and when last heard of was heading for Canada. The wounded man, Mr. Roensch, is well known in the Army, having served an enlistment in the 19th and another in the 3d Infantry, and all his acquaintances will be pleased to hear that the post surgeon promises to have him well and hearty in less than a fortnight.

Lieuts. Loughborough and Hodges have arrived and have dropped into their respective positions as naturally as possible, the former assuming command of Co. H and the latter taking charge of the Adjutant's Office.

Two of our officers killed a pair of Angora goats just outside the post recently, taking them for goodness knows what—that had strayed from the mountains.

CULLY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

THE concerts given by the regimental band, followed by an informal hop for the officers and ladies of the post, were resumed Nov. 3, and will be continued every Monday night during the winter. These concerts and hops were organized by Col. Mason last winter and proved so very successful that everybody was anxious to have them again this winter.

Capt. Hale, Capt. Wilkinson, Lieut. Kennedy and Lieut. Bell left Sunday evening for Fort Randall, Dakota, on a Court.

Thursday evening Mrs. Capt. Jones gave a small dinner

for Miss Mason, Miss May Mason, Lieut. Dean and Lieut. Murray.

During Lieut. Kennedy's absence, Mrs. Kennedy, who is very popular among the young people, has a house full of young ladies visiting her. She gave a supper at her house after the box Monday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fremont expect to leave for New York the first of next week. Lieut. and Mrs. Bell go on leave Dec. 1. Miss Lulach expects to spend the winter in the East. She leaves in a few days.

Miss Hammy has returned from St. Paul, where she has been visiting a week or two. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner last Saturday.

Some of the young people of the post have organized a musical club, which meets about at the different members' houses once a month. Miss Williams and Miss Jewett play the guitar, Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. Pitman the banjo, Miss May Mason the mandolin, Mr. Wilkinson the violin, and Mrs. Wilkinson usually accompanies them on the piano. O.

FORT SUPPLY, I. T.

Stray Shots for Nov. 9 has the following items:

General Greely ordered a cold wave for Thursday and it reached here on time, coming simultaneously with the belated election news.

Lieut. W. L. Buck will spend his leave in Mobile, Ala. Hospital Steward French and family arrived from Little Rock Monday.

Capt. Auman has been attached to Co. H as commanding officer, vice de Courcy, absent on leave.

Lieut. Carl Koops has a fine class of officers and ladies in the study of German, and the popular opinion is that he is an extraordinarily fine teacher. Our charges for advertising are light, lieutenant.

Lieut. G. R. Cecil, who is absent on sick leave, resigned his position as adjutant of the 13th last week after nearly four years of zealous service. On Thursday Colonel Bryant announced the appointment of Lieut. J. B. Goe to fill the vacancy. In the evening the band, which now comes under the command of Lieut. Goe, gave him a pleasant serenade.

Capt. de Courcy left Thursday for Hot Springs, Ark., and was the recipient of many cordial expressions from his friends. Many officers and ladies and a number of his non-commissioned officers and others came up to say "good-bye" to this veteran, who knows more about the 13th than the 13th knows about itself.

Almost everybody attended the band benefit on Thursday evening, and the Comedy company deserve great credit for their enterprise.

Lieut. Goe recently made a census of the Cheyenne scouts on duty at Supply, and here are a few names to send to your friends: Short Face, wife of Big Head; Young Deer, wife of White Skunk; Big Woman, wife of Curley; Little Old, wife of Sweet Water; Young Bear, wife of Nibs; Crow Woman, wife of Howling Water; White Cat, daughter of Walk High; Idie, wife of White Man; Crook Pipe, wife of White Crow; Big Chief, wife of White Dog; White Bull, wife of Osage; Hard Case, father of Osage, and Piping Woman, wife of Short Nose.

FORT MCINTOSH, TEX.

A DESPATCH of Nov. 9 says:

A scouting party of the 3d Cavalry has left McIntosh to march up the river to see if there is any trouble in that direction along the Rio Grande.

A gold medal is to be presented to the bravest and most meritorious general in Mexico on Dec. 15, to be decided by the votes of the people of different towns. Thus far Gen. Miguel Negrete is ahead.

Capt. T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf., has arrived with his family and Miss Randall; also Miss Rulon, of Philadelphia, who is on her way to Fort Ringgold for a visit.

1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., will be summoned to appear before the U. S. Court in San Antonio as a witness to testify as to the facts of the capture of the revolutionary General, Don Ruiz Sandoval, who lately tried to start a revolution in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and who was captured with his followers on the soil of Texas by Troop G, 3d Cav.

FORT MEADE, S. DAKOTA.

A PRESS correspondent writes:

Troops A and B, 8th Cav., have been ordered to return to Fort Meade, after having been in camp over six months at Oelrichs, S. D., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, to prevent the Cheyenne Indians now on the Pine Ridge Reservation from going to the Cheyenne Reservation in Montana.

Mrs. John Guest, wife of Lieut. John Guest, gave one of her delightful card parties last Wednesday, which was much enjoyed by the participants.

Lieut. Elwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., is in from camp on Cheyenne River for a few days.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

REFERRING to Col. Sumner's recommendation that the Dept. Mo. target range be established at Jefferson Barracks, the Kansas City Times says: Years of labor and large amounts of money have been expended upon the Fort Leavenworth range to make it a suitable testing ground for proficiency in marksmanship. In addition to the range used at Leavenworth during competitions there is another range used by the post troops during regular practice and the men selected from among the troops of the post know no more of the range's advantages than the marksmen who have never been here.

Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., is a visitor. He is stopping with Lieut. Holbrook, 1st Cav.

Lieut. Mercer, 8th Inf., granted a four months' leave, will spend the time with his family in Washington.

Lieuts. F. Von Schrader, Q. M., 12th Inf., and E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., in addition to their other duties, are detailed to assist Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf., instructor in military law. The school staff, consisting of Lieut.-Col. George B. Sanford, Major Jacob Kline, Capt. C. A. Woodruff and J. M. J. Sanno, Lieut. J. A. Irons, with Lieut. William S. Scott as secretary, and Capt. A. Woodruff, Med. Dept., instructor in military hygiene, met recently at room 1, Academic Building, for examination of the class in military hygiene.

Invitations are out for a German to be given by Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Sanno, Mrs. Woodruff and Mrs. Moore, in honor of the Misses Buck, of Chicago, who are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Carr.

In accordance with the lineal act, Lieut. Hughes, 13th Inf., will be promoted to the 9th Infantry and Lieut. Edward S. Avis, 5th Inf., to the 25th Infantry.

Post Chaplain S. M. Merrill is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Shunk. Chaplain Merrill has only recently assumed duties at Fort Reno, but failing eyesight has necessitated his taking a sick leave and is now en route to his home in Georgia to undergo medical treatment.

Col. Townsend, 12th Inf., has joined the U. S. Cavalry Association.

Capt. Whipple, chief ordnance officer, leaves Monday for Indianapolis to consult with Major Comly in connection with War Department exhibits at the World's Fair.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. V. SUMNER, 8th U. S. Cavalry, after an interview on Tuesday with Gen. Miles in Chicago, started on Wednesday for Fort Meade.

CARDS are out announcing for Dec. 8, 1890, the marriage of Miss Eva F. Clark, daughter of A. G. Clark, a prominent citizen of Toledo, O., to Asst. Engr. A. J. Howison, U. S. M. C., at present attached to the U. S. revenue steamer *Commodore Perry*.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

S. Atl. Station.—R. Adml. Bancroft Gherardt.
PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns (flagship), Capt. Frederick Rodgers. At New York Navy-yard for repairs.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Arrived at Key West Nov. 20.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. At New York Navy-yard for repairs.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Arrived at Norfolk, Nov. 12, where she will be repaired.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. G. A. Converse. Arrived at Colon Nov. 14.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At New York Navy-yard for repairs.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At Norfolk for repairs.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At Navy-yard, New York.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York, for repairs.

S. Atl. Station.—Rear Admiral W. P. McCann.
Mails for Pensacola, Tallapoosa and Essex should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (flagship), Captain Albert Kautz. At Rio Janeiro Nov. 1. Address mail same as noted above.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. Arrived at Bahia, Brazil, Oct. 2, as reported by cable.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.
Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remy. At Honolulu Oct. 24, expecting to leave for San Francisco on arrival of the Mohican at Honolulu.

IBOQUEUS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At Honolulu Oct. 20. Expected to make a cruise to Lanai, Hawaiian Islands, before leaving for Samoa.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Apia, Samoa, Sept. 20, and left same day for Pago Pago. Was expected at Honolulu shortly after that date.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.
Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. O. Taylor. Left Amoy, At Yokohama, Sept. 22. Left for Ponape, Caroline Island, Sept. 25.

MONOACY, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Yokohama Sept. 24, where she was at last accounts.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. Left Chemulpo Oct. 17 for Yokohama. Will be ordered early next year to San Francisco, Cal., for repairs.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. (Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon ordered to command per steamer Nov. 13.) Lieut. Thos. S. Phelps, temporarily commanding. Will return to United States upon reporting of his relief. Arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, Sept. 24.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Left Yokohama Oct. 29 for San Francisco.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 12. She will cruise in Chesapeake Bay, going as far as Yorktown, remain until Jan. 1, and then sail for winter cruise in West Indies.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 12, where she will remain until Jan. 1, and then sail for winter cruise in West Indies. At Norfolk for some minor repairs this week.

RICEMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain O. F. Stanton. At Newport, R. I., (receiving ship for boys).

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. At Navy-yard, New York.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. At present at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Sohley. A cable announces her arrival at Naples on Nov. 20.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. O. McR. Winslow. At Navy-yard, New York.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At New York Nov. 13.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several Navy-yards. At New York at last accounts.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gathings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa., last accounts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct., Oct. 12, where she will remain during the winter.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun. Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate. Arrived at Corinto, Central America, Oct. 19.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 27.

VESUVIUS, dynamite cruiser, Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder comdg. At New York. Will have defects in stern and bow plates, caused by recent collision, made good at the Navy-yard.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. In the East River at foot of 31st street.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 guns, Capt. Geo. C. Remy, comdr. At Mare Island Navy-yard. Put in commission Nov. 15. Will probably be assigned as flagship Asiatic station. Her battery has not yet been put aboard, and it will probably be Jan. 1 before she is in all respects ready for sea. As soon as the deficiencies are supplied the cruiser will go to the dry dock for a final external painting. As a test and by orders from Washington one side of the bottom will be painted with one anti-fouling paint and the other side with another kind.

ALERT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. At Mare Island yard. Will probably be assigned to Asiatic station. She is now ready for sea.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. F. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Capt. John F. McGlensy has been ordered to command on Sept. 15.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. Louis, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE dry dock to be located at Port Royal, S. C., according to the general dimensions furnished the bidders, will not admit a vessel of the battleship size. The dimensions fixed upon will, therefore, have to be changed to meet the requirements for the battle ships.

ACCORDING to the London papers the English Government contemplates applying the three-screw system of propulsion to one of her large men-of-war now being designed, using the recent plans of our Bureau of Steam Engineering as a guide. Thus it would seem we are reversing the order of things.

DURING the debate on the naval estimates in the French Chamber of Deputies recently, Admiral Barbey, Minister of Marine, stated that cannon of enormous calibre would no longer be used, 30-ton guns being capable of piercing armor plates of any thickness. He also said that war ships would be built with a speed of 18 knots an hour.

It has lately been discovered that the depth of the proposed new naval drydock at Port Royal, S. C., as given in the specifications to the bidders is not sufficient to admit of its being used for the battleships. The normal draft of these vessels is 24 feet. The drydock as designed is to be only 25 feet at flood tide thus leaving a very narrow margin for the entrance of the battleships—too narrow for safety. This is one of the points the board now setting in New York examining the bids for the drydock is considering. It is thought not unlikely that the dock will be re-advised unless a satisfactory agreement can be made with the successful bidder for increasing the dimensions of the dock.

In the light of the heavy drains made on the Treasury surplus by appropriations during the past session of Congress, it is hardly to be expected that there will be any very liberal appropriations during the coming new session for new ships in addition to what is necessary to continue work on those already authorized. Consequently the Secretary of the Navy will probably be rather modest in his estimates for the new Navy. His recommendations, as previously intimated in the JOURNAL, will probably be confined to a few small ships. Just at present he is having preliminary calculations made for a 1,200-ton torpedo-boat, with the view to asking appropriations for its construction. The intention seems to be to duplicate the 750-ton torpedo cruiser on a larger scale. Twenty-six knots is figured on. She will have to be given at least 8,000 horse-power, and will probably cost upward of three-quarters of a million, but it is estimated that she will be a more serviceable vessel, and better adapted to the purpose of her design than the smaller craft. She will be armed, if constructed, with one or two of the heavier rapid-fire guns, destined to destroy the usefulness of the small unprotected torpedo-boats of the *Cushing* class. The 700-ton vessel will be a very uncomfortable one, there being almost no accommodations for her officers and crew beyond the bare necessities, and the added tonnage will afford plenty of room in the projected ship, which will be somewhat larger than the *Petrel*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 15.—Lieutenant A. C. Baker, to duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.
Nov. 17.—Lieutenant U. R. Harris, to duty at the Naval Academy Nov. 25.
Surgeon J. G. Ayres, to the receiving ship *Wabash*.
Nov. 18.—Lieutenant John M. Hawley, to duty at the Naval Academy Nov. 28.

Nov. 20.—Lieutenant Chas. F. Pond, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Lieutenant Geo. H. Stafford, to the Michigan.
Boatswain John H. Brown, to the receiving ship Franklin.

Detached.

Nov. 14.—Ensign Edward W. Eberlee, from the Albatross and granted three months leave.
Surgeon Henry M. Martin, from the receiving ship Wabash and ordered to appear before Retiring Board.

Nov. 17.—Boatswain Hollowell Dickinson, from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to appear before Retiring Board.

Nov. 18.—Lieutenant A. L. Hall, from the Coast Survey steamer Endeavor, Nov. 20, and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin Dec. 1 next.

Ensign Le Roy Garrett, from special duty, Nov. 22, and ordered to the San Francisco Dec. 1.

Nov. 18.—Lieutenant T. H. Stevens, from the receiving ship Vermont, granted one month's leave, then to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Gunner John A. McDonald, from present duties and ordered in charge of ordnance stores at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Gunner Joseph Smith, from duty in charge of ordnance stores at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., in December next and placed on the retired list from that date.

Nov. 20.—Lieutenant Commander Clifford H. West, from the Navy-yard, N. Y., and ordered as assistant to inspector of 3d Light House District.

Appointments.

Sheldon E. Evans, an assistant surgeon in the Navy from Nov. 18.

Revoked.

The orders of Lieutenant A. C. Baker, to the Palos and ordered to special duty at the Navy Department.

Lieutenant Commander Holman Vail, to appear before Retiring Board.

Retired.

Chief Engineer Geo. H. White, from Nov. 18, 1890.

WEARING OF BADGES.

NOVEMBER 7, 1890.

General Order No. 385.

The following joint resolution and act of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. Joint resolution granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States to wear the badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the distinctive badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the Armies and Navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, respectively, may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States, who are members of said organizations in their own right.
Approved, September 25, 1890.

In compliance with the above joint resolution and act of Congress the Uniform Regulations of the Navy are modified as follows: The phrase "Occasions of Ceremony" in the resolution will include all General Musters, Reviews, General and Weekly Inspections, and any occasions when officers and men are required to appear in full dress or dress uniforms.

The badges are to be worn on the left breast of the coat or seaman's frock, the tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer end of which shall be one inch below the upper line of the shoulder.

The ribbons are to be suspended from a bar of metal passed through their upper ends attached to the coat or frock, but no part of the bar is to be seen. When a buckle forms a part of the badge it will be worn in line with the tops of the ribbons.

The badges are to be so arranged that those commemorative of the more modern events shall be nearest the shoulder.

Medals of honor, good conduct badges, and medals for special acts of gallantry will be worn on the end of the line away from the shoulder.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

The War Department publishes this same resolution in G. O. No. 133, Nov. 18, 1890, accompanied with these instructions:

In compliance with the above joint resolution the uniform regulations of the Army are modified, as follows: The phrase "occasions of ceremony," in the resolution, will include all musters, reviews, inspections, parades and other occasions on which officers and men are required to appear in full dress uniform.

The badges are to be worn on the left breast of the coat, the tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer end of which shall be from two to four inches, according to the height of the wearer, below the line of the shoulder.

The ribbons are to be suspended from a bar of metal passed through their upper ends and attached to the coat.
By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Acting Adj. Gen.

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1890.

G. C. M. O. No. 6136.

Before a General Court-Martial, which convened July 2, 1890, on board the U. S. S. *Boston*, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by order of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., commanding Squadron of Evolution, and of which court Capt. Henry B. Robinson, U. S. N., was president, was arraigned and tried Ensign Manning K. Eyre, U. S. N. Charge I.—"Disobedience of orders." Charge II.—"Absence from his station or duty after his leave had expired." Plea and finding guilty. Sentence—"Two years suspension from rank and duty, and to retain his present number in the grade of ensign in the U. S. Navy during such suspension." Charge II.—"Absence from his station or duty after his leave had expired." Plea and finding guilty. Sentence—"Two years suspension from rank and duty on one-half of waiting orders pay; to retain his present number in the grade of Lieutenant, junior grade, in the U. S. Navy during such suspension, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy."

The proceedings, findings and sentences of the G. C. M. in the foregoing cases of Ensign Manning K. Eyre and Lieut. Wm. R. Rush, U. S. N., were approved by Rear Admiral John G. Walker, who convened the court. In promulgating his action in the case of Lieut. Rush, Rear Admiral Walker makes the following comments on the sentence of

the court: "I regard the sentence as inadequate. His offences were of unusual gravity—one of them the direct and continued disobedience of an order issued to avoid the infection of the ships by yellow fever, and the other a prolonged absence from his station and duty after the expiration of his leave. No excuses or explanations were offered; and it is impossible to draw any conclusions from the circumstances of the case, which tend to mitigate in any degree the grave nature of the charges. I approve the sentence only because otherwise Lieut. Rush would escape punishment altogether." The Department fully concurs in this expression of opinion by Rear Admiral Walker as to the gravity of the offences committed by Lieut. Rush, and as to the inadequacy of the sentence awarded him, and deems the publication in G. O. of the specifications of such offences, with the action of the court and of the revising authority, a sufficient compliance with that part of the sentence which requires Lieut. Rush to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The sentences in the cases of Ensign Manning K. Eyre and Lieut. Wm. R. Rush, U. S. N., take effect from July 12, 1890, the date of their approval.
B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

OUR NEW NAVY.

STATEMENT showing the condition of vessels in process of construction Nov. 20, 1890:

Newark, building at Phila., by Cramp and Sons, ready for trial.
Malice, New York, by Govt., launched Nov., 1890; one half completed.

Texas, Norfolk, by Govt., 25 per cent. completed. Will be launched in about two months.

Puritan, New York, by Govt., work commenced, but progressing slowly.

Monadnock, Mare Island, by Govt., work commenced, but progressing slowly.

Amphitrite, Norfolk, by Govt., work commenced, but progressing slowly.

Terror, New York, by Govt., work commenced, but progressing slowly.

Matanah, New York, by Govt., will be ready for trial about Jan. 1, 1891.

Concord, New York, by Palmer and Co., ready for steam trial.

Bennington, New York, by Palmer and Co., nine-tenths finished.

Monterey, San Francisco, by Union Iron Works, seven-tenths completed; nearly ready for launching.

Armored Cruiser No. 2, Phila., by Cramp and Sons, keel and some frames erected.

Protected Cruiser No. 4, San Francisco, by Union Iron Works, lines laid down.

Protected Cruiser No. 7, New York, by Govt., 12 per cent. completed.

Protected Cruiser No. 8, Norfolk, by Govt., 12 per cent. completed.

Protected Cruiser No. 9, Baltimore, by Columbia Works, four-tenths completed.

Protected Cruiser No. 10, Baltimore, by Columbia Works, four-tenths completed.

Protected Cruiser No. 11, Boston, by Harrison and Loring, two-tenths completed.

Gunboat No. 5, Bath, Me., by Bath Iron Works, frames up and work progressing favorably.

Gunboat No. 6, Bath, Me., by Bath Iron Works, frames up and work progressing favorably.

Three steam tugs, Bath, Me., by Bath Iron Works, contracts recently let.

Battleship No. 1, Phila., by Cramp and Sons, contract recently let.

Battleship No. 2, Phila., by Cramp and Sons, contract recently let.

Battleship No. 3, San Francisco, by Union Iron Works, contract recently let.

Protected Cruiser No. 12, San Francisco, by Union Iron Works, contract recently let.

Practice Cruiser, Elizabeth, N. J., by Samuel Moore and Co., contract recently let.

Harbor Defence Ram, bids to be opened Dec. 20, '90.

Torpedo Cruiser No. 1, bids to be opened Feb. 11, '91.

Torpedo Boat No. 2, bids to be opened Dec. 20, '91.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

We give a complete roster of officers at present on duty with the Coast Survey:

C. M. Thomas, Commander, U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

H. E. Nichols, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, San Francisco, Cal.

S. M. Achley, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lt. Robt. T. Jasper, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

G. A. Deering, Paym'r. U. S. N., Intercourse, N. H.

VESSELS.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. E. M. Hughes, U. S. N., commanding; Lieut. Wm. Winter, Ensigns J. F. Kirby, S. M. Strite, H. D. Tisdale, L. C. Bertolotti, E. H. Durbin, P. A. Surgeon John M. Steele, Asst. Engr. E. H. Scribner.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lieutenant C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., commanding; Lt. Harry Kimmel, Ensigns W. C. P. Muir, J. E. Shindel, P. Andrews, Asst. Surg. Thos. Owens, Asst. Engr. W. W. White. Address Navy-yard, New York.

Steamer *Geodetic*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Lieut. G. Rogers, Ensigns J. N. Mayer, G. W. Brown, W. H. G. Bullard, Asst. Surg. P. H. Bryant. Address North Cove, Shalwater Bay, Wash.

Steamer *Hassler*, Lieut. Daniel Deleahanty, U. S. N., commanding; Lieutenant C. A. Gove, Ensigns J. P. McGuinness, W. L. Dodd, S. R. Hurlbut, A. Surg. N. H. Drake. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Marshall*, Lieut. W. P. Ray, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe, P. A. Engr. J. C. Leonard. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Stramer *Patterson*, Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.; Lt. E. J. Dorn, Ensigns H. C. Poundstone, Jos. Strauss, F. W. Jenkins, G. R. Slocum, W. H. Foust, P. A. Surg. H. T. Percy, P. A. Engineer Thos. F. Carter. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut.-Comdr. A. L. Hall, U. S. N., comdg.; Address care Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. J. N. Jordan, U. S. N., comdg. Ensigns Harry George, and G. Mosie, Jr. Address Blaine, Whatcom Co., Washington.

Schooner *Eagle*, Lieut. W. P. Elliott, U. S. N., comdg. Lt. L. K. Reynolds, Ensigns J. H. Rohrbacher, W. W. Buchanan. Address Nantucket, Mass.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, Lieut. W. A. Failing, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise to Alaska and Arctic Ocean.

Bibb, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg. Ozdensburg, N. Y.

Boutwell, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Savannah, Ga.

Chase, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, New Bedford, Mass., cut of commission.

Fessenden, Capt. J. H. Moore, comdg. Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg. Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. E. Gabrielson, comdg. Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg. New York, N. Y.
Guthrie, Lt. Robt. Barstow, comdg. Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg. Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lt. J. H. Rogers, comdg. Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. T. W. Benham, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.
Johnson, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg. Milwaukee, Wis.
McLane, Capt. Thos. S. Smyth, comdg. Key West, Fla.; temporarily at Baltimore for new condenser.
Manhattan, Capt. J. W. Conger, comdg. New York.
Morrill, 1st Lieut. W. S. Baldwin, comdg. Charleston, S. C.
Penrose, 1st Asst. Engr. H. C. Whitworth, comdg. Pensacola, Fla.
Perry, Capt. J. H. Henrichs, comdg. Erie, Pa.
Rush, Capt. W. C. Coulson, comdg. on cruise to Bahring Sea.
Smith, Lt. W. D. Roth, comdg. New Orleans, La.
Seward, Capt. J. A. Stamm, comdg. Sheldonsborough, Mass.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Engr. Willis Pickmaker, in charge, Balt., Md.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. A. A. Fengar, comdg. Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg. Pt. Townsend, W. T.
Washington, Lieut. A. D. Littlefield, comdg. New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLES, MD., Nov. 19, 1890.

THE drills so far this week have been battalion of infantry. The battalion begins to show the good effects of its careful drilling under Lieut. Sharp.

The result of the Superintendent's order, putting the management of the cadet hops in the hands of the corps instead of the 1st Class, is probably well known by this time, it having been freely discussed in several papers, but not always in its true light. The sole object of Comdr. Glass, since he has been attached to the Academy as commandant of cadets, has been to make the Naval Academy a thoroughly military institution. Capt. Phythian, recently ordered here as Superintendent, has the same object in view. One of the greatest barriers to be surmounted was the intense class feeling which existed—a cadet frequently letting class feeling, as it was called, step in between himself and the proper performance of his duty. It is in this spirit that the Superintendent and Commandant have been endeavoring to put down; doing their utmost to arouse in the cadets a high sense of duty, and to centre their interests in the corps instead of a single class. In October when the 1st Class met to elect their hop committee they were informed that, hops in a military institution like this being semi-official affairs, one-half of their committee must be composed of cadet officers. In total disregard of this order a committee of ten was elected, on which were only three cadet officers. This committee, very naturally, was not officially recognized, and the Superintendent, after receiving and carefully considering all of the suggestions to be made by the 1st Class, published an order regarding the selection of the hop committee. This order took away none of the privileges of the 1st Class, and made hops affairs of interest to the whole corps; the committee, composed of seven members of the 1st Class, five of the 2d and four of the 3d, to be selected by those subscribing for the hop fund. Here a decided spirit of opposition to the authority of the Superintendent was shown by the 1st Class, only eight out of fifty subscribing to the fund. Considering the fact that a few days before the 1st Class had unanimously expressed their desire to give hops, this subsequent action bordered very close on to insubordination. As a result of this disregard to a superior and commanding officer forty-two members of the 1st Class have been deprived of the first grade privileges until further orders.

The officers will give their usual series of hops, but none will be given by the cadets.

Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 12, the Academy foot ball team played the Columbia Athletic Club of Washington. The game began at 4 p. m., under rather bad circumstances, it having rained all day.

The playing was poor on both sides, the wet grass and slippery ball preventing any good plays. By permission of Secretary of the Navy the team will have an opportunity to try conclusion with the cadets at West Point on the Saturday after Thanksgiving at West Point.

Saturday evening Miss Schenck gave a very pleasant progressive "Tiddledy Wink" party. The first prize was won by Cadet McKelvy, while Miss Sharp secured the other. Among those present were Miss Sams, Miss Grimes, Miss Sigbee, Miss Sharp, the Misses Murray, Miss Todhunter, Miss Fay, Miss Southgate, Mrs. Moore, Cadet Zibm, Stearns, McKelvy, Robison, Christy of the 1st Class, and Dennett, Traut, Powell and Jewell of the 2d Class.

The resignations of Cadets Ford and Robinson, of the 1st Class; Jones, R. E., of the 2d Class, and Townsend, of the 3d Class, have been accepted.

The Secretary of the Navy having sent down an invitation for six cadets of the 1st Class to attend the launching of the *Mine*, Cadets Zahn, Belknap, Irwin, Willard, Hartung and Moale were chosen by the Superintendent, they being the senior cadet officers of the battalion. They were accompanied by the Superintendent, and granted leave from Monday noon until Wednesday noon.

Miss Sams, of Baltimore, paid the Academy a short visit, the guest of Miss Schenck.

Cadet Sullivan, class of '90, attached to the U. S. S. *Philadelphia*, visited the Academy Saturday.

Wm. Beck, formerly of the class of '91, ran down from Baltimore to shake hands with his old classmates Saturday.

Ensign Miner has returned from Washington, where he was ordered for an examination for promotion.

Among other visitors to the Academy were Mrs. Ford, Miss Ford and Miss Saunders over Saturday.

CAPTAIN SILAS CASEY, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT W. F. SPICER, U. S. Marine Corps was married Nov. 20 to Miss Anna G. Asserson, daughter of Civil Engr. Asserson, U. S. N.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., was highly pleased with his reception on Thursday evening by the 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at its armory in New York City, and said Col. Dowd many compliments upon the efficiency and appearance of his regiment.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. R. KING, U. S. A., commanding U. S. Engineers School at Willets Point, N. Y. Harbor, recently sent out invitations for bids to be opened Nov. 10 for furnishing one No. 2 Gorton patent side-fed boiler, complete, and of the latest improved design for a new Government building. This boiler was delivered on Nov. 15 in accordance with the specifications, and makes the fourth Gorton boiler in use at Willets Point. The Gorton and Lidgerwood Co., New York, Chicago and Boston, sole manufacturers of this form of house heating boiler, are in receipt of many flattering communications from Government officials regarding the numerous boilers of their manufacture in use in various Government stations throughout the country.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has advertised for 20 Gatling guns, model of 1881, 10 barrelled 8.45 calibre.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3. Subscriptions may be made through the Purchasing Department of the American Express Company at any place where that Company has an agency. Agents will give a money order receipt for subscriptions, and will forward the money order attached to an order to send the paper for any stated time, free of any charge, except the usual fee for issuing the order.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price.

Remittances should be made by express money order, post-office order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE Secretary of War has revoked the order authorizing the abandonment of Fort Bidwell, Col., until he can make inquiry into the representations made to him that the settlers in that vicinity are in danger of an attack by the Ute Indians located near there. A detachment of the 1st Infantry, under command of Lieut. Phister, is at present located at this post. The Secretary during his recent inspections in the West was particularly observant of the doings and condition of the enlisted men. The result of these observations he hopes to make useful in considering proposed laws for their benefit and the improvement generally of the morale of the Army. Secretary Proctor returned to Washington Nov. 19.

THE formations and movements of American troops to day are as ridiculous from a military standpoint, as an old-time charge in column would seem to Generals Sherman or Schofield. While we are building modern warships and casting modern guns, our Army is allowed to remain an engine of war on a par with the old Hartford or Kearsarge.—San Francisco Report.

It has now been definitely decided that the statue of Lafayette will be erected in Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

ARMY LUXURY.

WITHIN the easy memory of many, whom it is not safe to call old, the Army was, substantially, a unit in its social life, and—"The Colonel's Daughter" to the contrary notwithstanding—no social life was more attractive and harmonious than that of many of our Army posts.

As the nation grows richer it is to be expected that there will be, in Army circles, an increase of those to whom "one room and a kitchen and a silk dress" will not seem to be the acme of elegance and social distinction, but the Government might well draw the line, in the matter of luxury, on the hither side of a fourteen room house, with the most elegant and elaborate finishings, when it builds for an officer who is expected to maintain a respectable appearance for himself and his family on two hundred and ten dollars a month—about the sum which the struggling officer's urban, or suburban neighbor, in a similar house, pays to his "chef."

If this was only a matter affecting individuals it would have no need to ventilate itself in print, but the fact is otherwise. Our Army officers, like the other representatives of our Federal service, are presumed to receive a rate of pay commensurate with the needs of their positions. We have no "corps d'élite"—except it be that of aides-de-camp appointees to which, in many cases, are expected to show an assured private income—as we have, for instance, no unpaid legislators.

The social unity of the Army is already more than menaced, and it must result that that unity and its closely allied, and more important, element, comradeship, will be destroyed, and that luxury, practically enforced by governmental action, will produce debt, self-indulgence, and inefficiency; for luxury, as the enemy of military efficiency, has been the commonplace of history ever since the self-indulgent orientals sought, in vain, to conquer the hardy Greeks. Economy and simplicity of life should be encouraged at all military stations. This requires no sumptuary legislation or orders.

One of our recent Quartermaster-Generals suggested, as a measure of size and style in building Army quarters, the building of houses that would rent for the commutation allowance of the officers for whom they were designed. It would be interesting to see the effects of the application of that rule at some of our posts and arsenals. Without asserting the justice of the rule, it is safe to say that it is better than the no-rule usually in force, and much better than lavishing upon a post all that can be secured from Congress through a species of "log rolling" with local, non-military interests.

The interests of the Army and of the tax-payer are one, and the Army needs to keep in touch with the nation, not only, or chiefly, with the luxurious and the frivolous, but with the plain-living and high-thinking people who shape affairs. As in these happy times of peace—and long may they linger!—the Army drops more and more out of popular affection as the remembered defender of homes and property, it needs more and more to justify its existence by a never unready efficiency which cannot co-exist with self-indulgent luxury.

THE INDIAN EXCITEMENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, commanding the Division of the Missouri, has had a busy time of it during the past week owing to the hostile attitude of and excitement among the Indians at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies. There may have been some exaggeration as to the extent of the uprising, but there undoubtedly been a panic among the settlers, and General Miles, always prompt and anxious to forestall possible danger, has taken all the precautionary measures which the means at his command will permit, and has been given full discretion to act in the premises by Secretary of War Proctor and Major General Schofield. The troops generally in the Departments of Dakota and Platte are under marching orders for the two agencies, and, according to the despatches, several battalions have already started; one of the 2d Infantry from Omaha under Major Edmond Butler, one of the 9th Cavalry from Fort McKinney under Major Guy V. Henry, a veteran Indian fighter, and also troops from Forts Niobrara, Robison, etc. Generals Ruger and Brooke, the department commanders, whose troops are levied upon for this service, are

on the alert, and the ounce of prevention so promptly administered under the direction of General Miles, will doubtless soon put an end to the excitement and threatened disaster, and the hostiles will find it to their benefit to settle down peacefully for the winter. A dispatch from the Rosebud Agency of Nov. 19, says: "When the Indians on this and the Pine Ridge Agency wake up to-morrow morning they will find themselves surrounded by the strongest body of United States troops which has been mustered in the West since the defeat of Geronimo. It can be predicted that if some unfortunate act on the part of the soldiers does not add to the excitement of the red-skins, the threatened uprising will never occur."

OUR NEW NAVAL ORDNANCE.

ONE of the most interesting reports of the year is that of Commodore W. N. Folger, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, who gives us full information as to the progress of the work of arming our new Navy. It shows a busy year's doings in this important branch of the naval service. Estimates aggregating \$4,638,891 are presented. Of this sum \$4,158,850 is for armament of vessels authorized. Concerning the manufacture of cannon he says: "The general system of manufacture and construction developed by my predecessor in the Bureau, Captain Montgomery Sicard, U. S. Navy, has been adhered to, and it should be appreciated that it is due to his able, wise, and painstaking efforts, that the Department is at present in a position to proceed with confidence and energy with the rapid and efficient armament of the modern war vessels, the construction of which has been authorized by legislation." This is a compliment well deserved. Captain Sicard was a most faithful officer, and though we were not prepared to accept all of his conclusions we do not fail to recognize his merit.

The year's work of the Ordnance Bureau is described in detail, as we have described it, from time to time. We are told that 13-inch guns of 35 calibres are under way, and that "it is thought that this will be the largest gun ever likely to be needed for naval purposes." Work upon 12-inch guns is soon to begin and four 10-in. guns are completed thus far, fifteen 8 in., seventy seven 6-in., two 5-in. and four 4-in.

The capacity of the gun foundry at Washington is now found sufficient to handle forgings as fast as received. It is proposed to make the 6-inch guns hereafter 35 calibres long, 2,100 foot seconds having, in a trial gun, been obtained with 15 tons pressure. Work has begun on 4-inch and 5-inch rapid-fire guns, 40 calibres long. It is intended to keep some of the 5-inch guns in store, to be mounted upon merchant vessels in case of emergency. For the 3-inch rifle it is proposed to substitute a 6-lb. rapid firing piece, its projectile having equal mining power and greater range and accuracy. For the 1-lb. rapid-firing gun a Driggs-Schroeder gun of 40 calibres is to be substituted.

A rifled mortar carrying 100 lbs. of high explosive is to be mounted on special vessels, such as the ram, for fighting at close quarters. A contract has been made for thoroughly testing Ericsson's *Destroyer*. In the matter of smokeless powders the bureau proposes to wait upon Europe. Experiments with emmentite are to continue. The bureau thinks it has reached a solution of the question of armor-piercing projectiles in securing the improved Firming process, which will soon be in a shape for testing. Electric power is to be used in handling guns. The work for the bureau of the Hotchkiss and Driggs Companies is described. Nothing has been done in the matter of machine guns and small arms. Doubts are expressed as to the wisdom of the change to small calibres. "The bureau is reliably informed that several European countries are now to a certain extent provided with small calibre rifles in which they cannot use the brown or black varieties of powder on account of the fouling, and for which they have not yet been able to obtain a satisfactory smokeless non fouling variety. It is believed that in most cases the reduction of calibre has been too great, and that this should not go below .32."

Experiments with fuses promise a solution of the

problem of safely detonating high explosives fired from powder guns. It is expected that the Howell torpedo will be ready by January 1, when it will be tested in competition with the Whitehead. The three Patrick torpedoes accepted will be used for instructional purposes. It is intended to ask Congress to transfer from the Army engineers such control as they now have of the torpedo defence system. It is expected that hereafter batteries can be furnished to the new ships as fast as they are completed. A table is published to show that the cost of 6-inch guns at the Washington Foundry is now \$1,298, against \$3,400 by private contract, and of the 8-inch, \$2,772, against \$5,500. The time for building the 6-inch has been reduced from 115 to 60 days, and for the 8-inch from 240 to 164 days. The Departments gun-lathes are considered superior to any used abroad. Concerning the result of recent armor trials the report says:

This appropriation having been made, the Department stands ready to adopt nickel-steel armor should further trials conclusively prove its superiority. It may be confidently anticipated that nickel-steel will enter into the composition of projectiles, both common and armor-piercing, of gun barrels for small arms and later in the material used in the construction of artillery of large calibres. Trials are to be made of Harvey's system of superficial carbonization of low steel or iron. In recent experiments an untreated plate was penetrated three inches, and into the carbonized plate not. Further tests will be made of the Redemann-Tilford process. The tests of the pneumatic pressure system for working guns and carriages has not given proof of its advantages over the hydraulic system. It is proposed to increase the capacity of the torpedo station to fit it for experimental researches.

These are the principal points in this long report which we have found it expedient to present in the form of a summary instead of in the shape of extracts. Special mention is made in the report of the services of the following officers of the Navy: Commander Chas. O'Neil, Lieutenant A. McCracken, Lieutenant C. A. Stone and Ensign Philip R. Alger.

We would suggest to our highly esteemed, but ill advised, contemporary of the Kansas City Times, that it goes somewhat too far in its well meant zeal to defend the new Drill Regulations from the criticisms of Col. Lazelle. All it has said thus far in reply, is directed against this paragraph in Col. Lazelle's letter:

None of the members of the board were tactical experts, or possessed of any special tactical fitness or attainments for their labor, beyond what the drill of troops in a garrison confers—the mere grammar of the subject.

We are quite ready to admit that this statement could have been spared, but its appearance hardly justifies the demand that Col. Lazelle should be disciplined. Would it not be difficult to formulate the charges and specifications? Possibly it is held that Col. Lazelle has been guilty of a violation of the 25th Article of War.

An inquiry addressed to some member of the board at Fort Leavenworth will make clear to the Times the absurdity of its position. Whatever they may think of Col. Lazelle's personal criticism, no member of this board would be guilty of the mistake of assuming that this in any way weakens the force of his specific criticisms of the new drill regulations themselves. Whether or not his strictures are correct we are not prepared to say. Of that the Army officers are the best judges. We published them, because they bore the signature of an officer, and one thoroughly competent to consider the subject upon which discussion has been invited. We are equally ready to publish a commendation of the new regulations. The comments upon them, thus far published, are the only ones received. In the end the board will suffer nothing from the frank discussion of the merits of good work. Is it right that the Army should suffer from the failure of such discussion? It is only just that the members of the board should submit their work to the freest possible criticism, and we are glad to say that it has thus far shown every disposition to do so. The too zealous friendship of the Kansas City Times should not be suffered to give a contrary impression, for this is to subject the board to wholly unmerited criticism.

NO DECISION has yet been reached regarding the appointment of civilians to existing vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army. Should the artillery increase bill become a law during the short session, as many anticipate, and as the Secretary of War so earnestly recommends in his annual report, a number of civilian appointments will undoubtedly follow, and some may be made in any case. The present disposition seems to be to wait until it is seen what action is taken on this bill before filling existing vacancies. There are at present 17 vacancies in the infantry arm, exclusive of the five non-commissioned officers just appointed. Some of these vacancies will be reserved for the second lieutenants of the Signal Corps. As about 12 of the vacancies will be needed for them, unless the artillery bill becomes a law, the number of civilian appointments will necessarily be very limited.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELTON was a most welcome visitor at the War Department this week. The Secretary of War and the bureau officers, upon whom he called, were much gratified to find him looking so well after his recent severe illness. His visit was purely social, but he confidently expects to call again in a very short time and formally resume his official duties, and his appearance certainly indicates that he will be able to do so. Anent the reports of his early retirement it may be said that such an event is not likely to occur, unless something unforeseen should develop to retard the present rapid improvement in his condition. The General would doubtless be prompt to apply for retirement in case the physicians should advise against his resuming active duty again, for by nature the most unselfish of men, he would be loth to incommode the Department or any person by remaining on sick leave indefinitely.

A VETERAN officer of the line writes: "Look at it which way you will the present post school system for enlisted men is unpopular and unsuccessful. It has cost already a large sum for books and material, extra pay of school teachers, etc., and as a fact the results are almost, if not quite, nil." While this criticism may be true, yet the War Department deserves praise for its efforts in this direction, and perhaps in time a fair degree of success may be achieved. But education in the Army is about the same as out of it. If a grown up civilian, whose day is occupied, wishes to learn, he will go to night school. If a soldier wishes to learn, he will embrace the opportunities afforded him, but if he don't want to learn you can't compel him to by regulation. Like a horse, you may drive him to the water, but you cannot make him drink.

THE Examining Boards provided for in recent special orders from the Headquarters of the Army have already taken the initiatory steps towards organization and the time for appearance for examination of the several officers concerned, and it is expected that all of the boards will be in full operation early in December, and possibly conclude their labors by New Year's.

WE give elsewhere a brief description of the launching of the *Maine*. The daily papers have devoted so much attention to this subject that little is left for us to say beyond congratulating all who were officially connected with the launch upon the brilliant success of the launch and the very admirable arrangements for the accommodation of those witnessing it.

A CORRESPONDENT thinks it would benefit the Service and encourage young non-commissioned officers aspiring to the higher non-commissioned grades, if it were made compulsory upon all non-commissioned officers of the line to retire at the expiration of 25 years' service.

ALAS! and can it be? the "lance jack" is now a personage of the past, for it has just been announced that there is no authority for the lance appointments of non-commissioned officers. Still, the lance stepping stone had its merits.

"EVACUATION DAY" happens on Tuesday next, Nov. 25, and will be patriotically observed in New

York City. Dillenback's light battery of artillery will fire the salute at the Battery, and several distinguished officers will participate.

THE *United Service Gazette*, in an article on "Gentlemen in the Ranks," says: "A good deal of bathos has been written about the 'gentleman private.' A cavalry trooper, in a recent communication essays to picture a 'gentleman dragoon' (whom, for the sake of convenience, he christens 'Robinson') as he exists in the flesh. Quite an erroneous idea," he points out, "has entered the heads of many people that this personage is the harum-scarum cadet of some noble or wealthy house. In a few cases this is undeniably true, but as a rule Robinson is the son of the well-to-do professional class. Robinson," says the *Gazette*, "almost invariably brings books and papers into the barrack room, and many times starts a picture gallery in the room with photographs, pictures from illustrated papers, and prints of different kinds, which do much to relieve the prison-like bareness of the barrack room wall. As he rises step by step in rank, and thus gets more removed from social intercourse with the men in the ranks, things like these are called to memory, and the men, looking back to the time when he was among them, call to mind the many instances in which, perhaps, a breach of long-standing friendship has been prevented by his intervention; the great comfort and pleasure which each felt in the barrack room; the many odd little pieces of information they have picked up from him from time to time. Most of his quondam companions regard him both with affection and respect; and, thus generally looked up to, a far more ready obedience is paid to his words than to those of that other older school who are far too often inclined to issue their orders with rough voice and rougher words to those who, but a short time before, were their companions and equals. Out of barracks, too, the tendency of the gentleman private is to raise the tone of his regiment."

THE *New York Evening Post* says: "The promoters of the Nicaragua Canal are greatly elated over the news of the ratification by Nicaragua of the concession to their company. The Nicaraguan Government added to the formal ratification their congratulations on the work performed by the company during the last year. The news is naturally very gratifying to the energetic and persevering gentlemen who for twenty years past have been endeavoring to get the project upon a sound financial basis, and especially to the officers of the United States Navy who have done so much to bring this about. The original Nicaraguan Canal Association was formed about five years ago. It was subsequently merged into the present Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, which has succeeded in obtaining a charter from Congress and concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Its managers declare that it now has some of the strongest men in the country among its stockholders, that it has expended over \$3,000,000 during the past year, that negotiations are now on foot which will secure the completion of the canal within the next six years, and that they hope to be able to be receiving congratulations on that completion in 1897." We join with the *Evening Post* in these well deserved congratulations.

THE *New York Herald* devotes a page of its issue of last Sunday to extracts and illustrations from the *Life of John Ericsson*. In introducing them the *Herald* says: "Why was it that this man was so honored alike by the greatest republic in the world and a mighty kingdom as well? That question has been admirably answered in the *Life of Ericsson*, written by Colonel William C. Church, who undertook the work at the special request of Mr. Ericsson, who left him all his private papers and documents, including his private correspondence with the Governments of France, England and the United States on naval subjects. The book will be given to the public this week by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and contains a faithful and well written history of Ericsson from the time he first saw light under a northern sun up to the day his body was transferred aboard the *Baltimore*."

CAPTAIN H. C. CARBAUGH, U. S. A., General Stanley's judge advocate, says in a recent report: "There has been a marked increase in disobedience of and disrespect towards non-commissioned officers. It is my belief that this may be remedied by increasing the importance of the position of non-commissioned officers, not only in a pecuniary way, but by systematically instructing them so as to increase their intelligence and self respect and thus their moral ascendancy over the men. To this, however, should be added more thorough disciplining of recruits upon their arrival at their posts, and before being absorbed for duties in the companies."

COLONEL C. M. TERRELL, U. S. A., of General Stanley's staff, in a recent report, sounds a warning note with regard to the mileage fund, urges the reduction of such frequent inspections by officers from a distance, when they can be made by officers close by, and says: "It is only by some such system of economies that the cost of mileage can be brought within the limit fixed in the Army Appropriation Act. Something of this kind must be done, or otherwise officers who travel on important public business in May and June next, can have no assurance that they will be promptly reimbursed for the cost of such travel."

THE *Kansas City Times*, ever desirous of unanimity, calls attention to the fact that while law and regulations are held not to allow of the detail of bodies of troops to attend the funeral of retired Army officers, yet the practice is often the opposite, as witness General Gibbon's recent order for a company of infantry to act as escort at the funeral of the late Colonel Orlando H. Moore. We, ourselves, trust to see the matter definitely determined, and are in favor of troops being present on such occasions, for reasons which are obvious.

THE following board to select a new magazine small arm for the U. S. Army will convene in New York City on Dec. 16, viz: Colonel A. V. Kauz, 8th Inf.; Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Hall, 6th Inf.; Major Geo. W. McKee, O. D.; Captain H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf., and Captain S. E. Blunt, O. D. The latter will be the Recorder.

A SPLENDID bronze equestrian statue of Joan of Arc was unveiled in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, last Saturday. The statue was formally presented by Prof. Charles J. Stillé on behalf of the French residents of the city.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

HAPPENINGS AT ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

OUR isolated island has been enlivened during the past month by some very pleasant little occurrences. Oct. 16 was Col. Shafter's birthday and Mrs. Shafter honored it by an afternoon tea, at which she entertained about 200 guests.

The commanding officer's quarters is a very convenient house for an entertainment of this character, where the company's freedom of movement is so essential to thorough enjoyment. The parlors, dining room, conservatory, etc., all communicate by two or three doors and this good-natured, happy company was here, there and everywhere, never crowded or wearied by too long standing in the same place. Mrs. Shafter, aided by her daughter, Mrs. McKittrick, and Mr. Capt. Markley, received her guests in her graceful, happy manner in the front parlor. Here on every hand the many delicate shades of pink met the delighted eye. La France, tea and other roses predominated, with now and then a cluster of white chrysanthemums relieved by a bank of graceful ferns. In the back parlor luxuriant bunches of blushing red chrysanthemums and orchids harmonized with the hangings and tapestries. Passing from the parlors into the conservatory, growing plants of long, graceful green foliage made a pleasing contrast to the bright colors of the rooms, and lent a lingering charm to the many nooks and corners, where comfortable seats encouraged conversation. In one end of the conservatory the orchestra was stationed and furnished excellent music during the afternoon. Refreshments were served in the dining room, which was also profusely decorated with ferns, smilax and trailing vines and flowers. The flowing bowl had received the skilled touch of Lieut. Starr and was gracefully presided over by Misses O'Connell and Boruck. Many peals of laughter attested to the happiness of all, and as the strains of soft, sweet music were wafted through the rooms, mingling with the voices of lovely women and losing themselves among fragrant flowers, the scene was truly Arcadian and will long be remembered.

Besides the officers and ladies of the post, there were many Army people present from the Presidio, Alcatraz and the city, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen from San Francisco.

On Oct. 23 Capt. O'Connell gave a reception to the officers of the National Guard of California. About 35 gentlemen were present besides the officers of the garrison. The captain entertained his guests in a royal manner for two hours. The National Guard was toasted and the National Guard toasted the Regular Army. The gallant captain was assiduous in his attention to the comfort and enjoyment of his friends. After refreshments had been partaken of indoors the visitors were provided with seats outside, where they listened to a concert by the band and later witnessed parade. Before taking the steamer for the city all again repaired to the house and in the cup that "doth cheer," but not often inebriates, pledged again everlasting friendship between the Regular Army and the National Guard. Capt. O'Connell made a happy speech eulogizing the National Guard, which was responded to in his usual eloquent style by Col. Barry, of the 31 Inf., N. G. C. Altogether the affair was most enjoyable in every way and more of such gatherings throughout the country would conduce to a feeling of cordiality which would promote the interests of both the Army and National Guard.

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., Nov. 1, 1890.

MISS ELIZA FOWE TERRY, sister of Major-Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., died in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16. Miss Terry was the daughter of the late Alfred Terry. Four sisters are living—three in New Haven, and the other is the wife of Col. Hughes, Inspector General, U. S. A. Miss Terry has been in feeble health for some time, but death came unexpectedly Sunday.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Commander F. M. Barber, U. S. N., reports that a comparative test of three armor plates at Ochil, Russia, Nov. 11, repeats the experience at Annapolis. The plates were 10 in.; each plate received five 6-in. Holtzer chromo steel projectiles, weighing 90 pounds each. The first two were fired with a striking velocity of 1,900 foot seconds, and the three others with 2,100 foot seconds. A Schneider plate arrested all the projectiles and broke three of them. The penetrations were 22 and 27 centimetres. In a Brown plate the two first penetrated 31 centimetres, the three others traversed the plate and backing and fell 750 metres in the rear. In a Vickers plate the penetrations were 53 centimetres. The Brown plate showed large cracks; the two steel plates had only fine cracks.

The Secretary of War has approved an allotment, recommended by the Ordnance and Fortification Board, from the last fortification appropriation act for the finishing and assembling by the Ordnance Bureau, at the Watervliet Arsenal, of eleven 8-inch steel guns, the forgings for which have been made by the Bethlehem Iron Works, and for the purchase of two steel armor plates, one 9 inches and the other 11½ inches thick for testing armor piercing projectiles about to be contracted for.

TRIAL OF THE "CONCORD."

THE gunboat *Concord* made an unsuccessful trial trip in Long Island Sound on Nov. 19, making 25½ knots in 1h. 36m., equalling 17.6 knots per hour, allowing for an opposing tide of 1½ knots; draught at the full load line. The total distance run was 44 nautical miles in 2½ hours. The following data is given of the starboard and port engines:

	A. M.	P. M.
Time.....	9¼	10¼
Starboard Engine.		
Steam in high-pressure cylinder, lbs.....	160	137
Intermediary, lbs.....	67	55
Low pressure, lbs.....	16	12.5
Vacuum, inches.....	23.75	24.25
Counter.....	30.972	30.610
Port Engine.		
Steam in high-pressure cylinder, lbs.....	162	137
Intermediary, lbs.....	67	55
Low pressure, lbs.....	17	13.25
Vacuum, inches.....	24.5	23.5
Counter.....	31.978	30.972

During the latter part of the third hour the starboard after boiler was leaking, and the forced draught was discontinued on it. This caused a rapid falling off in steam pressure and consequently in revolutions. In the last hour the steam connection of the automatic lubricator of one of the forward blower engines blew out. The temperature was at no time excessive in either the engine rooms or the fire rooms. From 85° to 95° was the range in the firerooms. This low temperature is ascribed to the methods employed in furnishing forced draught, which is on the closed ash pit system. Favorable criticism was passed upon the system, especially in the point of comfort.

The Board appointed to represent the Government in the trial was composed of Captain Silas Casey, Comdr. O. A. Batcheller and R. B. Bradford, Naval Constructor W. H. Varney, Chief Engineers A. J. Kierstedt, B. B. H. Wharton, R. B. Hine, R. Aston and E. A. Magee, P. A. Engineers H. N. Stevenson, G. D. Strickland, E. R. Freeman, F. L. Eldridge and H. Gage, and Assistant Engineers C. H. E. King, K. McAlpine, D. C. Redgrove, Albert Moritz, W. P. Winchell and W. C. Herbert.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BUFORD, N. D.

NOVEMBER 12, 1890.

THIS week has been one of great pleasure and gaiety to the ladies and officers, but especially to the enlisted men of Fort Buford. On Nov. 10 a minstrel troupe made their appearance and played before a well filled house. On the next day some of the ladies and officers treated the whole post with an exceptionally fine performance of Robertson's comedy, "Caste." The setting of the Misses Crofton, Mrs. Hedberg, and the partaking officers, Col. Crofton, Lieuts. Cook, McGunnagle, and Krep, could by the most experienced critic be pronounced only perfect. A rare treat was Mrs. Hedberg's fine singing of the Intermezzo of "Faust" before the third act.

Rumor has it that Headquarters, 15th Infantry, will move in December to Fort Sheridan. We shall be sorry to lose such a good commanding officer as Col. Crofton.

REVENUE MARINE.

31 Lieut. P. H. Ueberroth has been detached from the rev. steamer *Dexter* and ordered to duty on the rev. steamer *McLane*.

2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor has been reassigned to duty on the rev. steamer *McLane*, relieving 2d Lieut. John Wyckoff, who has been detached and ordered to the rev. steamer *Seward* at Shieldsborough, Miss.

The trial trip of the rev. steamer *McLane* took place on Nov. 19 and proved very successful. Messrs. Chas. Reeder and Sons, the contractors, of Baltimore, Md., was complimented on the successful completion of their contract. Among the guests were Capt. L. S. Sheppard, Chief of the Revenue Marine; Chas. E. Emory, consulting engineer; Collector of the Port Wm. Marnee and a number of others. The *McLane* will be assigned to duty at Key West, and will leave shortly for that place.

The steamer *Bibb* was placed out of commission for the winter at Odenburg, N. Y., on Nov. 18.

Nov. 12.—Captain L. M. Keene, ordered to steamer *Dix* at Gloucester.

1st Assistant Engineer W. F. Blakemore, detached from the *Rush* and ordered to report to the Treasury Department, Nov. 13.—2d Lieutenant E. C. Chaytor, ordered as Executive of the *McLane*.

3d Lieutenant P. H. Ueberroth, to the *McLane*. 31 Lieutenant S. M. Landrey and 2d Assistant Engineer H. L. Boyd, to the *Crawford*.

Nov. 14.—2d Lieutenant John Wyckoff, detached from the *Bibb* and placed on waiting orders.

1st Lieutenant George S. McConnell, detached from the *Bibb* and placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieutenant G. A. Starweather, detached from the *Johnson* and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 17.—1st Lieutenant T. P. Walker, from the *Colfax* and ordered to special duty in the Life Saving Service.

3d Lieutenant P. H. Brierton, ordered to steamer *Dexter* at Newport.

REPORTS FROM NAVAL BUREAU

COMMODORE N. H. FARQUHAR in his first annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, submits estimates for improvements at the various navy-yards aggregating \$2,006,755. This amount was reduced from a total of \$4,692,393 submitted by the commandants of the different yards.

The present appropriations for repair and maintenance are entirely insufficient. The dry docks at the New York Navy-yard are always occupied. Frequently ships have to wait a long time to get in, and another dock should be constructed there.

Reference is made to the great need for wharf room to facilitate the fitting out of ships, and to a sufficient appropriation to dredge the channels at the yards. The old wooden ship houses at the Portsmouth, Boston, New York and Washington yards are said to be unsuited for modern shipbuilding, and as their maintenance is costly, it is recommended that they be taken down unless needed to shelter torpedo-boats.

Of the League Island yard Commodore Farquhar says: "The Bureau is of opinion that this navy-yard, so centrally located, with interior communication by rail and water, and surrounded by fresh water, is destined to be the most important naval station. The new navy will have to be laid up part of the year for economy's sake, and there is no other yard which possesses such great advantages as this for the purpose. The deterioration which will be prevented by the fresh water will alone compensate in a short time for the outlay to build the basin and other improvements."

No estimates are submitted for the Pensacola yard, pending a decision as to the location of a gulf navy-yard, but it is recommended that the small sectional dry dock, now useless, be sold.

In conclusion the report says: "The new battle ships *Maine* and *Texas* will have to be armor-plated in the dry docks in the interests of economy and safety, it being better to lower heavy plates than to hoist them. This will necessitate two travelling cranes for each dock at New York and Norfolk, four in all, of capacity of about 40 tons each.

According to the annual report of the Surgeon-General of the Navy, John Mills Browne, the total number of deaths in the Naval Service during the year 1889 was 203, of which number 111 occurred on vessels, 70 at naval hospitals and 22 at navy-yards. The ratio was 18 in 1,000 for the entire Service.

The condition of the several hospitals, sanitariums and sick quarters is reported good in most cases. An urgent recommendation is made for improvements to the hospital at the Mare Island yard.

The Bureau has to regret that vacancies, which have been present in the medical corps since the termination of the civil war, are yet unfilled. At present there are four vacancies.

Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., in his annual report, states the cost of maintaining the Navy during the past fiscal year was about \$22,500,000, of which sum \$6,500,000 was expended for "increase of the Navy." The supplies remaining on hand on June 30, 1890, aggregated in value \$16,819,887. No new supplies are being purchased for any department which can be furnished from this consolidated stock. An additional force of 12 clerks is estimated for, and also an increase of \$700 per annum in the pay of the chief clerk, who at present receives but \$1,800. During the coming year the corps will be reduced to the limit fixed by the Act of August 5, 1882. There are at present but four pay officers "awaiting orders"; within the next few months ten will be required for ships that will be placed in commission. Assistant paymasters are now needed for ships and as assistants to general storekeepers, and if available would be so employed. It is therefore recommended that the grade of assistant paymaster be increased to its original number, namely, 20, and that hereafter all appointments to the pay corps be made from the graduates of the Naval Academy.

Commodore George Dewey, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, in his annual report states that 65 vessels have been either wholly or partly equipped during the year at an expenditure of \$593,986. Coal was purchased to the amount of 6,504 tons, costing \$451,600. Concerning the lighting of ships by electricity the report says:

Electric lighting plants have been installed on board seven vessels, and the work of installation is actively progressing upon four others. Special attention has been given during the year to the subject of means of interior communication on ship-board, and a telephone system is soon to be added experimentally to other devices in use on board one of the new cruisers.

Night signaling by electricity has also been and is still actively under consideration, and it is believed that a system will have been devised in the near future which will meet the increasing necessity of the Service in this respect.

In the line of this work two officers on duty in this bureau, Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl and Ensign John Gibson, have designed and patented within the year an important improvement in compensating binnacles, and a contract has been made with a firm of these binnacles for use on board the new vessels. The inventors have generously dedicated to the public service and to the citizens of the United States the result of their skill as embodied in this instrument, and therefore claim no royalty for its use.

A competitive trial is to begin Dec. 1, at the Naval Observatory, of chronometers.

Work on the new Naval Observatory has not progressed satisfactorily. It will probably not be ready for occupancy before the latter part of next year. An estimate of \$100,000, in addition to the regular appropriation of \$1,000,000, is submitted to meet the gradually increasing demand in the equipment fund, due to the placing in commission of ships of modern type.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Naval-Const. T. D. Wilson, in his annual report, says, concerning the wooden vessels of the Navy: "In about seven years the wooden fleet (of 18 vessels) will have practically disappeared, or have been utilized as receiving and training vessels. The

Lancaster is now rapidly approaching completion, and, with a battery of modern guns, will make an excellent gunnery training vessel. With her new boilers she can probably remain in service from eight to nine years. The *Pensacola* will probably last from four to five years longer. The *Richmond* is now practically unserviceable for duty as a cruising man-of-war. It is doubtful whether the *Omaha* will be worth repairing on her return from present cruise. The *Sucatarra*, with slight repairs, can probably continue in active service about two or three years. The *Galena*, if repaired, can possibly be continued in service five or six years. The *Marion*, when repairs are completed, will last about five years longer. The *Iroquois* and *Kearsarge* will last about two or three years. Having returned from her cruise in the Pacific, the *Adams* has been surveyed by the Statutory Board, the estimate for repairs to her hull being \$27,910. If this vessel is repaired she will continue in service five or six years longer. The *Alliance* and *Thetis* may last three years. The *Mohican* and the *Yantic* five or six years. The *Essex* will last five or six years longer. The *Enterprise* is probably good for three years longer. The *Nipsic* will cost \$23,945 to repair, and the Bureau is doubtful as to the expediency of repairing her. The *Tallapoosa* can not be repaired under the law, and will probably not be able to continue in service more than eight months. The *Despatch* will probably last only a year, unless extensive repairs are made upon her. The *Brooklyn*, *Saugus*, *Speedwell*, *Rescue*, *Ossipee*, *Junata* and *Quinnebang* will cost more than the statutory 20 per cent. to repair. Their care is a constant source of expense, and as they are of no service whatever, the best interests of the Government would be subserved by their immediate sale. A full and complete description of all the new vessels designed by the Bureau since the last report is given, and accompanying reports of constructors show the progress made on the vessels in course of construction. A statement published elsewhere gives briefly the status of these vessels. An increase in the salary of the chief clerk is recommended.

In conclusion the report says: "The Bureau with great satisfaction presents this view of what has been done and is doing in the building up of a navy suited to the needs of the United States. What has been done is an earnest of what may be done. The requirements have been as severe as those of any nation in the world, and the fact that in most cases such requirements have been exceeded, and in all cases realized, shows that class per class, our vessels are second to none, the only condition with which our people will be satisfied."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In his annual report Secretary Proctor commends the new law of lineal promotion, saying: "Whatever advantages there might have been in the old system of regimental promotion, they were such as would prevail in a large army rather than in a small one and in war than in time of peace. The change is one eminently just to officers and is fittingly inaugurated in connection with its companion measure in the same act, viz., the requirement of examination preliminary to promotion. The advantages of the establishment of summary courts and of the act conferring upon the President the authority to limit punishments are also pointed out; "although the legislation referred to was enacted too late to have had effect during the present year, still, the number of courts-martial were reduced to 1782 the past year from 1,999 the year before, a decrease of 217 or 11 per cent. This in itself is indicative of the improving tone of the Army."

The necessity for coast defences is once more pointed out and it is shown that they are investments which yield large interest in the form of insurance with little deterioration as to principal. "Modern inventions in the use of electricity, high explosives, and in rifled mortars, have resulted strongly in favor of the comparative resisting strength of land fortifications as against a naval force. They can not be blown up by dynamite nor sunk by vertical fire. They can support any weight of armament, and can protect themselves by any weight of earth or stone or iron."

"In the matter of armament a fair and promising beginning has been made." What this is has been fully described in the report of the Chief of Ordnance.

The exposed condition of our northern frontier is pointed out, and Gen. Schofield's recommendation that proper garrisons be maintained there is concurred in. Speaking of the subject of desertion, Secretary Proctor says:

My experience so far confirms an observation which I made one year ago that "the pith of the whole question is to make the service worth seeking, and then enough good men will seek it and be glad to stay in it." So far as this is a question of thoughtful and considerate treatment of the men it has thus far and will continue to engage my earnest attention, and in it I have had the hearty and intelligent cooperation of the officers of the Army. But there is a fundamental difficulty. The pay of 21 lieutenant is \$118.67 per month, that of a 1st sergeant only \$32, and unfortunately this difference in pay largely regulates the actual distance between their relative positions. That distance is too great. The individual elements of the Army are separated by too large a gap for the best interests of either. The pay of a non-commissioned officer is but little more than a private, and the chance to rise above that position very slight. There is little inducement for a bright and energetic man, in a country of so great possibilities as ours, to either seek or to desire to remain in the Military Service. It would be a step in the right direction to increase somewhat the pay of the non-commissioned officers, that every man who enters the Service may find in it the possibility of a modest future.

With a view to the same end I would recommend a change in the law relative to the selection of enlisted men for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant. * * * Any enlisted man of two years' service, who is a citizen of the United States, should, under certain fixed rules, be permitted to compete for a commission. By this means the operation of the law would be made absolutely impersonal, and every man entering the Army would be impressed with the fact that he had an exact and even chance for a commission. This information extensively disseminated would, it is hoped, further recommend the Army to desirable men. With your approval a bill embodying the suggestions of the Department, with respect to this matter, will be submitted to Congress at an early date.

An argument for the three battalion organization is presented and the subject is recommended to the careful consideration of Congress. Concerning the reduction in companies, the Secretary has only this to say:

The reasons for the recent reduction in the number of

companies, adopted on the recommendation of Gen. Schofield, have been fully discussed in his report, and he points out that this change is an argument in favor of rather than against the three battalion formation.

For his views on the subject of the reorganization of the artillery he refers to his report of last year.

The incongruity of the present law establishing a limited retired list is illustrated by the fact that where an officer is disabled in the line of duty, instead of opening the way for the promotion of juniors, it may and often does actually retard it. If he had been retired for age in regular course this could not occur. The limit now established is proper enough if the law were so amended providing for the transfer of officers from the limited to the unlimited list when they reach the age of 64. A bill to that effect is already pending in Congress, and if it be enacted it is believed that with the limit as it now is the evil will correct itself.

Previous to the recent reform in the Department of Volunteer records there was an accumulation of 40,654 cases. Now there are none, though 301,238 cases were received during the fiscal year. During the last two months 97.6 per cent. of all cases have been answered within 24 hours and the force has been decreased from 646 clerks in July, 1889, to 197 clerks although the business has in the meantime materially increased. Similar promptness has been shown in dealing with the cases of Regular soldiers. The subjects of the Rebellion Records, the change in the Signal Corps and the reduction in the number of military posts, the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi and the exploration of Alaska are also dwelt upon. Concerning the militia, the Secretary says:

If the appropriation of the General Government should be increased, and I wish it might be, I believe that it would be generally met by a corresponding increase by the States themselves. I heartily commend every intelligent effort to increase the efficiency of the National Guard, and to bring them into closer relations with the War Department, and hope that measures to that end may receive favorable consideration of Congress. One of the most useful directions which can be given to the drill and training of the militia of the seaboard States is in connection with coast defences, where its services are most likely to be needed, if at all. In that particular training the General Government must do more than co-operate; it must take the initiative.

It is recommended that the college detail be increased to 75, or, at least, to one for every million inhabitants.

The estimates of this Department for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses.....	\$2,074,430 00
Military establishment; support of the	
Army and Military Academy.....	26,100,991 77
Public works.....	10,700,288 93
Miscellaneous objects.....	4,805,226 07
Total.....	\$43,740,936 77

Concluding, Secretary Proctor says:

I desire to call attention to the very full and complete report of the Major-General Commanding, particularly with reference to the re-organization of the Army and the matter of coast defence. Gen. Schofield in greater detail has enforced the views which I have herein expressed and which with me he deems of the greatest importance. I ought to add, also, that I have had the hearty co-operation of the several bureaus and divisions of the Department and that they have done excellent work, which the individual reports of their chiefs more fully show. I would refer to these several reports and to the report of the Superintendent of the Military Academy for much detailed information concerning the Army, the Academy, and the work of the Department. Also for many valuable suggestions which they have so fully and clearly presented that I deem it unnecessary to add to what they have said. I have thought it best, therefore, to not attempt any recapitulation of their reports, but to leave them to speak for themselves, while in the foregoing I confined myself to those matters only which I have desired to discuss because of some particular duty charged upon me in connection therewith, or on account of their general interest to the whole Army or to the country.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

ACCORDING to the annual report of Comy.-Gen. Du Barry, the total expenditures of the Subsistence Department during the year was \$2,506,016. The recommendation of his predecessor that Congress be asked to provide for the enlistment of a cook for each troop, battery, and company and to each general depot of recruits and a baker to each garrisoned post is renewed. The total number of commissary sergeants in the Service June 30, 1890, was 117. Six men retired during the year, two died and four were discharged, one reappointed and four appointed.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

In his report to the Secretary of War, Gen. McKever says:

The data give gratifying evidence of the increasing interest manifested by the college authorities in a course of studies and exercises that, in addition to imparting military knowledge, tend so directly to develop obedient submission to authority and manliness of deportment. The average number of students over 15 years of age attending these institutions during the past scholastic year was 11,649, of whom 811 attended artillery drills and 5,014 infantry drills. The total number of pupils reported as having received military instruction during the last quarter of the school year is 6,005. One of the obstacles, pointed out in former reports, to a thoroughly satisfactory military department (fewness of number of students) is steadily decreasing. It is suggested that officers acting as military professors be not relieved from duty earlier than two weeks after the arrival of their successors, in order to relieve the latter from the embarrassing uncertainty consequent on their entry upon routine work for which no rules are laid down.

I earnestly recommend that a reasonable allowance of fuel, proportioned as public quarters are now, to the rank of officers and with due regard to increased needs in high latitudes, be furnished free of expense to them. Also, that the present reward for deserters be increased to \$100.

The eminent justice of assimilating the pay of the non-commissioned officers to the importance of the duties and responsibilities of their respective grades, is so closely connected with the best interests of the Army that I feel it to be my duty to call attention to this important subject. The pay now attached to the several grades of this class of officers is not only without incentive to the men best fitted for the position, but the very acceptance of that posi-

tion works pecuniary loss as compared with the pay received by the man in the ranks who is employed on extra pay. That this condition of things should be remedied at the earliest moment, is demanded by proper regard for the discipline, efficiency, and morale of the Army.

The annual reports submitted by the commandant of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, show a satisfactory condition and commendable progress during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

In his first annual report, Paymaster-General William Smith, U. S. A., shows that \$14,425,326 was expended by this Department during the year. The payments to the troops at the various posts have been promptly effected, and the duty with which paymasters have been charged has been cheerfully and acceptably performed. (Otherwise than the changes resulting from the retirement in February last of the Paymaster General, the Pay Corps is constituted as it was at the date of the last annual report.)

The recommendation of previous years, that Maj. Hall and Thomas, the two disabled officers of the corps, be retired, is renewed. It is recommended that paymaster's clerks be allowed longevity pay.

On June 30 last there were but 51 posts remaining at which monthly payments were not made. Should it be thought advantageous, a large share of these 51 posts could be safely added to the list of posts at which the troops are paid monthly. Considerable space is devoted to an explanation of the necessities for the increase of the mileage appropriation to 10 cents per mile. It is shown that one fourth of the aggregate mileage expenditures results from change of stations, which are more frequent now than formerly in consequence of the rotation rule; inspections are made more frequently and generally, so that expenditures resulting from this duty rank next in amount to those of change of station; college details and summer encampments with the militia likewise involve a considerable outlay. A still more recent illustration of the increased draft on the mileage fund are the amounts involved under the recent rules requiring regimental commanders to make an annual inspection of the companies comprising their respective regiments and by late orders relieving the recruiting branch from the burden of expenditure for mileage.

The sum of \$12,147 was retained during the past fiscal year from the monthly pay of soldiers under sentences of Courts martial.

NEW DRILL REGULATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

This is the latest version of revised tactics, given upon the authority of an earwitness in one of our frontier posts; Drill Instructor giving his commands "To the rear" to a squad of recruits. "The command march hasn't been given, as the right foot leads the ground, turn on the palms of both feet and march off into the new direction."

P. S.—This is probably one of the many unproved causes of desertion. CAMEO.

CAVALRY VIDETTES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On page 15, answer No. 8, Cavalry Outposts, by Lieut. Garlington, 7th Cav., occurs the following instructions to videttes: "If attacked suddenly, or surprised, he fires before retreating to attract the attention of the other videttes and the picket; only those videttes retire who are actually driven back, the others wait for orders."

The part italicized is, as the Indians say, bad medicine, and especially bad war practice. By carrying the above out you leave an exposed flank and your videttes hanging out in the air, which by the retreating of others enables the enemy to take them in flank and rear and effectually take "them in." The whole line should be connected in advance or retreat, and thus prevent a break in same and a vulnerable opening. The above instructions of Lieut. Garlington's might lead to fatal results in actual warfare. This criticism is made not from a view of finding fault but rather to invite attention to a very serious defect in the proper instructions of a vidette. The theory Lieut. Garlington goes on is to prevent the enemy from driving in the whole line and obtaining information desired. Better that than the "taking in" of a number of videttes by the retreat of others. Lines must be continuous. When a break occurs an opening is left for an enterprising enemy. I invite discussion of this matter if it can be shown by Lieut. Garlington or the board approving his work that I am wrong. CAVALRY.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

EXAMINATION for promotion in any profession can only be a professional examination, and for an officer of the Army it can only be on military subjects, and of those only such as refer to the duties he will have to perform in the next higher military grade than the one he holds at the time of his examination. As regimental officers have no duties in connection with grand tactics, strategy, or the art of war, general and staff officers only should be examined on those subjects. Regimental officers (provided they are graduates of West Point) can therefore only be examined on military law, Army Regulations, and the tactics of the arm of the service to which they belong, theoretically and practically for garrison and field duty.

Officers who have not been through West Point are prohibited by law from being examined on "technical or scientific" military subjects. The question arises as to whether there is anything they can be examined upon. Every duty they now perform, or see their seniors perform, every day in garrison or in the field is technical or scientific, and every duty they will have to perform after promotion is the same. They cannot be examined on general subjects, or on any that do not refer to military subjects, as they passed an examination on general subjects before they entered the Service, in order to get their appointments as 2d lieutenants, and it would not only be unjust but insulting to make a middle-aged officer repeat his first examination.

In foreign services any three officers in the same arm of service are supposed to be a proper board

to examine and decide whether a junior officer knows enough of his military duties and drill to be promoted in the same corps. There need be no delay therefore in ordering boards, unless it is thought that our officers are not as intelligent as those in other armies, and that three of our seniors in the line would be too stupid to examine their juniors in drill and military duties for a pass examination. TEXAS.

HIGH ANGLE FIRE.

SINCE 1879 Krupp has been engaged in experiments with high angle firing against armored decks, selecting English examples for his models, having in the latest experiments a total thickness of 3½-4½ in., backed with iron ribs and wood and firmly supported at the height of five feet from the ground. The projectiles were armor-piercing shells of from 512 lb. to 936 lb. weight, fired with various charges up to 57.3 lb. of prismatic C/82 powder. A series of ten rounds was fired at 45 deg. elevation, with steel armor piercing shells weighing 661 lb., and a charge of 25 lb. of pebble powder. The range was 3,870 yards, or 2.2 miles. The greatest longitudinal deviation was 95 ft., and greatest lateral deviation 27 ft. One hit was obtained with a longitudinal deviation of 6½ ft., and a lateral deviation of 19 in. The striking velocity was 610 ft., and the angle of incidence was 46½ deg. The target was pierced, and the supports bent considerably; ten rivets were loosened, and plates bent in about an inch in the center; the projectile was found uninjured at a depth of 5 ft. in the earth. The second of the shots—striking the target (7)—was one of a series of sixteen fired with an elevation of 63 deg., and a charge of 33.8 lb., the range and projectile being the same as before. The greatest longitudinal deviation was 105 ft., and the greatest lateral deviation 88 ft. One hit was obtained, of which the longitudinal deviation was 5 ft., and lateral 20 in. The striking velocity was 751 ft., and the angle of incidence 66 deg. The target was again pierced, and the centre of it depressed nearly 2 in. Thirteen rivets were displaced, and the supports were seriously bent. The projectile was found uninjured 15 ft. to the rear of the hole, and 4 ft. deep in the earth.

Experiments were also made, "were also tried against steel targets, inclined at an angle of 45 deg., and placed at a distance of 105 ft. from the howitzer. The horizontal target had represented the summit of the curved deck of a cruiser; the inclined target represented the slopes of that deck, and two of them were experimented with. One was 114 mm. (4.48 in.) thick, and measured 8 ft. by 6½ ft.; the other was 69 mm. (3.5 in.) thick, and measured 6½ ft. each way. Both were well backed with pine, and firmly supported, and both were easily pierced by the projectile from the new howitzer. Finally, experiments were conducted in order to obtain full ballistic and other details concerning the weapon, and to these ends 253 rounds were fired. The following are particulars of three representative rounds:

Powder charge.	Projectile.	Muzzle velocity.	Pressure per square inch.
Pounds.	Pounds.	Foot-seconds.	Tons.
40 7 pebble.....	661	857	14.9
40 7 prism.....	661	771	9.5
57 3 prism.....	661	1020	14.4

"Of the two series, of 26 rounds in all, 20 projectiles would have fallen upon the target if, instead of measuring what it did, it had been of the shape and superficies of, say, the *Centaur's* deck, about 300 ft. long by 60 ft. maximum breadth."

The Engineer calls attention to the fact that the best projectiles were used; that the target represented a vessel in a stationary position and that the idea of deck attack does not contemplate a piece of such power, especially one firing steel projectiles. It concludes that the piece in question would probably both strike and perforate the decks of most war vessels lying at anchor in a large proportion of any rounds fired with steel armor piercing projectiles. It says: "That it would go through the bottom, as suggested in the article from which we quote, we do not believe. A blind forged steel projectile would not readily break, but so crowded are our decks with heavy machinery that it seems very unlikely that it would effect more than a certain amount of mischief in the way of fracture, especially as it does not fall truly point first, and its path is not nearly vertical. A forged steel projectile is so expensive that hitherto its use has not been contemplated in deck attack. Next, suppose a forged steel projectile to be fired with a bursting charge of some high explosive, this would undoubtedly effect terrible mischief locally. Lastly, suppose common shells to be fired, the damage would be probably in a higher region of the ship than in the case of the forged steel armor piercing projectile; but the bursting charge would be larger, and it appears probable that coast batteries will be supplied with common shells, either of steel or cast iron, rather than with armor piercing ones. Hitherto results obtained with high angle fire have led authorities in this country to regard it mainly as a means of compelling ships to keep in motion, by which their powers of offence against the shore are greatly limited. Common shell effect enough injury for this purpose, so that we are forced to the conclusion that Krupp's experiments, interesting and valuable as they are, gain little from the employment of forged steel projectiles. If anyone doubts the contention that such a projectile could seldom or ever be expected to perforate a ship from top to bottom, let them visit some of our men-of-war, and, after finding their way about the labyrinths of machinery on the various decks of the ships, we think that they will conclude that many shells would run small chance of ever reaching the armor deck, and that the function of the attack of decks by vertical fire is limited to the production of great, but not fatal injury to ships lying at anchor."

PRIVATE accounts from the Hague describe the King of the Netherlands as having become a dangerous lunatic. For many months he has been in a state of idiosyncrasy, but during the last three weeks his mental condition has changed, and his insanity has assumed the form of acute mania. Queen Emma (who has nursed her husband during the last two years with admirable solicitude) has become an object of aversion to the King, who raves furiously against Germany and the Germans from morning to night, and the Emperor William is the object of his most virulent abuse.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

CALIFORNIA STATE CAMP.

In his report upon the California State Camp, the principal portion of which was published Nov. 8, Capt. J. J. O'Connell, U. S. A., said:

The line of battle was formed with Col. Dickinson on the right, Col. McDonald on the left, Col. Barry right centre, Col. Fairbanks left centre, and the hussars on the extreme left. A piece of artillery was placed in the intervals between the regiments. The supposed enemy in front was felt and his position developed by the hussars, who advanced in line of skirmishers covering the front of the line of battle. The enemy having been encountered in force, the cavalry retired in good order and the 3d Regiment was deployed forward as skirmishers to attack the enemy and retard his advance. The 3d having carried out its orders successfully was withdrawn and reformed in rear of the line. The deployment of the cavalry and infantry preparatory to the main attack was executed with promptitude and spirit, the intervals were well maintained and the alignment left little to be desired. The 3d having recaptured its place in line, the right wing advanced about 100 yards at a run, was halted and commenced firing by battalion, during which the left wing advanced in a similar manner, and, having reached the line of the right wing, was halted and commenced firing by battalion; then the right wing ceased firing and rushed forward another hundred yards while the left wing was firing and then halted. Having in this manner, by alternate rushes, gained the position desired, from which a destructive fire could be poured into the enemy, the line was halted, the wing in rear having advanced to the line of the one in front, and the fire firing lying down was begun and continued until the remainder of the cartridges was exhausted, when the enemy's position was supposed captured. The attack was spirited and the fire firing very realistic. The volley firing of the 5th was excellent, the entire regiment firing at the word of command as one man. The rushes of the 1st and 2d Regiments were exceedingly well executed.

The following suggestions, if carried out, would, I think, promote the efficiency of the militia of this commonwealth: First—The old and unserviceable arms and equipments ought to be at once replaced with serviceable ones. The Government appropriates at present \$400,000 for the National Guard, which gives about \$7,500 to this State. This is not enough. Congress ought to appropriate at least \$1,000,000 which would give this State \$2,500. This would be economy in the right direction, and the guard would be properly equipped in a short time. A Regular Army inspector should be detailed to inspect semi-annually all arms, equipments, etc., and such as are found unserviceable should be condemned and replaced with serviceable ones.

Second—The Regulars and Militia, when practicable, should be camped together, and a Regular Army officer detailed as instructor in the State camps.

Third—The State ought to be furnished with a sea-coast battery by the National Government for heavy artillery practice. The States on the Atlantic seaboard are thus furnished.

Fourth—The State ought to own a permanent camping ground. It should build suitable armories for the regiments in San Francisco, which now occupy houses wholly unfit for the duty required.

Fifth—Each man ought to be paid a per diem of \$2, and officers of the grade to which they belong, as obtained in the Regular Service, during the week of duty in the field—and besides this, the State ought to furnish transportation and rations to the men.

California can place in the field an Army Corps of 30,000 well-trained soldiers in thirty days should the Government require it.

IOWA STATE CAMP.

Report of Capt. H. H. Ketchum, U. S. A.

FORT KEOGH, MONTANA, Nov. 7, 1890.

Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to report that in compliance with S. O. No. 123, sent from Headquarters of the Army, dated Washington, D. C., June 8, 1890, I proceeded to Des Moines, Iowa, and reported to the Governor of that State for duty in connection with the National Guard. He informed me through his Adjutant-General that he desired me to conduct a series of regimental schools, both theoretical and practical, for officers of the Guard throughout the State; the instruction to be given consisting principally in small arms firing, a duty which up to this time had been sadly neglected in this State. The Regimental Commanders, six in number, were directed to have the officers of their respective regiments assemble at different convenient points where the several regiments were located, the 1st Regiment (Col. Beeson) at Marshalltown and Cedar Rapids, the 2d Regiment (Col. McManus) at Ottumwa, the 3d Regiment (Col. Gilchrist) at Des Moines, the 4th Regiment (Col. Sewell) at Keosauqua, the 5th Regiment (Col. Custer) at Shenandoah, the 6th Regiment (Col. Butler) at Sioux City.

I proceeded to these various points during the month of July and had very satisfactory schools considering the limited time allowed me in practical instruction with each regiment. Some of the officers, especially those of the 2d and 5th Regiments, had had a considerable experience in target practice and are well qualified to instruct their companies in this important branch of their duties. I found some officers in other regiments who were also competent to properly instruct their men, having had some experience, but the majority of officers of the Guard knew scarcely anything concerning this duty, but this can be accounted for partly for the reason that they have had no ranges suitable or safe for practical instruction, but that is no reason why they should not have had theoretical instruction and gallery practice in their armories, a most important lesson for officers to enable them to properly instruct their companies. A very few officers of the Guard had provided themselves with Blunt's Firing Regulations, and I informed them that nothing could be done until they procured these books. At my suggestion the Adjutant-General of the State sent copies of the books to the points where the schools were to be held for sale to officers, and a great many availed themselves of this opportunity to obtain their books. Important paragraphs were referred to and explained, the various positions taken in firing at the several ranges, also in skirmishing, and one day devoted by the officers of each regiment to practical target practice at 200, 300, and where the ground would admit of it, at 500 and 600 yards. Good results were obtained from this practice, and great interest taken by all. A great many of the companies of the Guard are still armed with the old 50 calibre, and most of them are in a wretched condition—dirty and rusty. The various companies of the State, with few exceptions, have been furnished with five Springfield rifles, latest pattern (Bullington sights), for use in target practice, and the Adjutant-General informed me by another year all companies of the State will be furnished with these rifles, provided, that by their reports they show efficiency in rifle firing; this proviso is, of course, made to stimulate them in their work. This prairie State labors under the disadvantages of having very few natural points to erect ranges, and the companies, therefore, are placed to the expense of building large butts or bullet proofs. This is wrong. Where there are no natural advantages, such as hills and bluffs, the State should defray the expense, but the Granger Legislature is loathe to do this, presumably on the ground that having no very large cities within the confines of their State, they are of the opinion that soldiers will never be required, perhaps not anticipating how soon the National authorities may require their assistance in defending the sovereignty of their State. Other Western States are much more liberal in their appropriation for their National Guard.

With such a fine young patriotic and intelligent body of

men as Iowa has in her Guard, she should be ever ready and willing to assist them and appropriate liberality for their maintenance as do other States. During the month of August I was ordered to visit the encampments of the Guard at Cedar Rapids, Spirit Lake and Des Moines. Colonel Benson, of the 1st Regt., and Col. Stewart, of the 4th Regt., at the Cedar Rapids encampment both good soldiers and fine gentlemen, (the former a veteran of the war,) rendered me every assistance in their power to carry out in practice the theoretical instruction given their officers at the regimental schools in July. One half of each day during their week's encampment was devoted to target practice, when all companies were required to shoot at 200 and 300 yards, and good results and great improvement was noticeable daily during the week. Good many of the captains informed me that the men took great interest in this duty, and that when they returned to their homes they intended to build good ranges, and continue their practice so far as the very limited allowance of ammunition would permit.

The State allows them a very small supply of ammunition, almost nothing compared with other States. This, of course, is another drawback to their proper advancement as proficient soldiers, for what is a soldier good for if he knows nothing of his arms or how to use it? He might as well be armed with mop handles and broomsticks. One soldier, an intelligent young fellow, while on the target range, at the point of aiming asked me: Where shall I aim, captain, along the side of the barrel or on top? He closed both eyes, pulled the trigger, and the old rusty, dirty 50-caliber nearly took him from his feet. He did not want to shoot again, but I prevailed upon him to inform him that he would make an excellent shot, and by proper coaching, before he finished his score of ten shots he made a fair record even with the old gun. At the encampment of the 6th Regiment at Spirit Lake, (Col. Boutin's regiment,) no target practice was held, or interest taken in the matter, with the exception of that taken by the regimental instructor of rifle practice. This officer worked hard to procure a range, but was not properly supported in his efforts and had to give it up.

The regiment, however, is a fine one, fairly drilled, and its colonel a veteran of the war and a good soldier. The Sioux City company belonging to this regiment, (Capt. Humphrey's,) are commanded by Col. Foster, a fine gentleman and excellent soldier, now serving on the Governor's staff in the capacity of State Inspector of Rifle Practice. This company are armed with Springfield rifles (Harrington sights), and are kept in excellent condition. Their armory is a model of order and neatness.

The 2d, 3d and 5th Regiments encamped at Des Moines, as a brigade, commanded by Gen. Wright, a whole-souled and courteous gentleman and veteran of the war. He aided me in every manner possible, and gave me carte blanche to his brigade in selecting a rifle team which I was ordered to do, to represent the State at the inter-State contest to be held at Camp Douglas, Wis., by the six Northwestern States in September. It was quite a difficult task to select this team, as a great number of men were required to shoot to enable me to select 14 of the best shots of the Guard. Had I more time I probably could have obtained a little stronger team in some respects, but as it was they made a record at Camp Douglas that they and the State at large may well be proud of. One of its members, a young German, who two weeks previously had never fired a shot at mid-range, was sketched, secured the beautiful badge offered by the Governor of Wisconsin to the person of the six teams who would make the largest score at all ranges, including skrimishing, in the two days contest.

It was a great victory for this German soldier, who was contending against some as fine shots as the country produces. In concluding this report I desire to bear testimony to the soldierly qualities generally of the National Guard of Iowa, and when taught what their arms are for and how to use them, and then if called upon, they will give an account of themselves, as did their fathers before them, on many hard fields of battle. I desire also to thank all officers and men with whom I came in contact during the summer for the courteous and kind treatment received at their hands. I desire especially to extend my thanks to Gen. Greene, the Adjutant General of the State, for the courteous manner in which he aided me at all times in the discharge of my duties. He is the right man in the right place, and under his judicious management I predict the National Guard of Iowa will be placed upon a sound footing with other States, and it will then go forward and be a pride to the State and Nation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. H. KETCHUM, Captain 2nd Infantry.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE writer has been in about 15 State camps and met the following officers of the Army: Lt. Col. Olney, Maj. Caleb H. Carlton and W. L. Kellogg, Capt. J. M. Burns (Capt. B. D. Taylor, A. S.), Lieuts. Alfred C. Sharpe, Chas. W. Foster, Chas. E. Kilbourne, Baxter and Roberts, and can say if the balance of Army officers are as fine a body of men don't see why the relations should be other than friendly, for their aid has been of much good and in a liberal way, not in a technical spirit; their desire of cultivating cordial relations between the Army and Guard has been all that one could ask.

Now if we could get more encouragement and assistance from the Legislatures of all States, the six or eight day camps made two or three weeks, the U. S. Government furnish all uniforms and complete equipments.

No enlistments, except re-enlistment, to be made after first quarterly report until third quarterly report has been sent in, as most all that enlist just before camp do so only for the fun of camping out, even if for the good of the Service, are not far enough advanced in the school of the company to take part in field duty.

Companies reporting with less than minimum number for camp duty should be mustered out of State service.

Special care should be taken by Board of Examiners that only competent, active and respectable men are commissioned. Then have a Regular Army officer in camp to see that all was done for use and nothing for show. Give credit only to whom credit belongs, then we would soon have most all companies, regiments and the Service in general up to such a standard that it would be a great honor to be permitted to wear the blue uniform of our country and protect the Stars and Stripes.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1890.

This letter was received Nov. 18 with this notice:

"POST OFFICE DEPT., OFFICE OF P. O. INSPECTOR, CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15, 1890."

To the Person Addressed:

The enclosed mail matter, together with several hundred ordinary letters, was recovered Nov. 14, 1890, from a straw stack on a farm near Milford Junction, O., where it had been thrown by mail robbers, who had stolen a pouch of mail from the railway station at Milford Junction September 8, 1890.

All letters have been cut and rifled, and are returned or forwarded to you in the best condition possible under the circumstances. Most respectfully,

A. C. BRANES, Inspector in charge.

COMPANY DRILLS IN NEW YORK GUARD.

At the regular drill of Co. K, 11st Regiment, on Nov. 12, some 35 men were present out of 60 on the roll. The company was well armed and marched up and into the small drill hall in excellent order. Here the men were instructed the greater part of the evening in the manual, with and without the numbers. They showed excellent proficiency in this. Marching in column of fours the distance and dress was very correctly kept, and the several movements ex-

ecuted in a creditable manner. The captain and 1st lieutenant were both present.

Co. F drilled on the same evening as Co. K with some 20 men present, out of 34 on the roll. The 1st and 2d lieutenants were present. The 1st sergeant drilled the company at first for considerable length, and seems a live man; but he should pay more attention to properly sizing the men. The manual was very ragged, and the men can evidently stand plenty of practice in this. Both at a half and on the march the fronts into line, and obliques were very good, as was the march to the rear and by the flank and also in company front. The company was drilled in turn by each of the lieutenants. The 1st lieutenant ordered the company re-formed and properly sized.

Twelfth New York.—Colonel H. Dowd.

THE second competition of this season for the "Riker Trophy" was shot at the armory range on Nov. 15, teams from only four companies competing. The match was won by the team from Co. B, who made an aggregate of 200 points out of a possible 250, beating their nearest competitor (Co. F) 21 points. The following were the scores:

CO. B, CAPTAIN BURNS.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Pvt. Corrie.....	23	23	46
Pvt. Van Heusen.....	20	23	43
Serjt. Neustadt.....	20	21	41
Pvt. Leach.....	19	22	41
Capt. Burns.....	19	20	39
Total.....			200

CO. F, CAPTAIN MURPHY.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. Murphy.....	21	20	41
Serjt. Gallard.....	19	19	38
Serjt. Wunnenberg.....	18	19	37
Serjt. Dentinger.....	18	20	38
Total.....			158

CO. K, CAPTAIN BOYLAN.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Pvt. Doebricks.....	20	20	40
Corpl. Dosovak.....	20	19	39
Serjt. Ustreck.....	18	18	36
Serjt. Kammerer.....	17	17	34
Capt. Boylan.....	18	17	35
Total.....			179

CO. E, CAPTAIN ROOSEVELT.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Serjt. McDermott.....	20	21	41
Corpl. Downs.....	17	20	37
Pvt. Lamb.....	16	18	34
Capt. Roosevelt.....	14	16	30
Serjt. Farrell.....	14	16	30
Total.....			179

The scores at the previous competition on Oct. 11, were: Co. B, 235; Co. F, 197; Co. G, 160; Co. K, 150; and Co. E, 155. At the review tendered to Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., at the armory Nov. 20, the military exercises, barring a delay in the formation for dress parade, were exceptionally well done. The band paraded in a handsome new uniform. A promenade concert and reception concluded the entertainment.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

This regiment assembled in the armory on Friday evening, Nov. 14, in State service uniform for inspection and muster. The regiment was promptly formed and divided into wings. There were no formalities. The inspection was conducted by Col. Thos. H. McGrath, assisted by Captain Cochran, of the 2d Brigade staff. While the number of men present was not as great as the previous year, the companies were in excellent condition, particular attention having been paid to the minor details. The figures were as follows:

	Om.	Men.	Tot.	Om.	Men.	Tot.	Avg.
F. and S.....	9	10	19	1	1	2	11
N. C. S.....	2	13	15	—	5	5	60
Co. A.....	3	48	51	—	2	2	53
Co. B.....	1	36	37	1	13	14	51
Co. C.....	3	43	46	—	4	4	49
Co. D.....	3	58	61	—	15	15	78
Co. E.....	2	41	43	—	2	2	45
Co. F.....	3	42	45	—	3	3	48
Co. G.....	3	52	55	—	3	3	58
Co. H.....	2	43	45	—	5	5	50
Co. I.....	3	76	79	—	9	9	88
Co. K.....	3	76	79	—	9	9	88
Total.....	33	543	576	2	63	65	639

At the inspection in 1889 there were present, 634; absent, 68; total present and absent, 742.

Fourteenth New York.—Col. Harry W. Mitchell.

THE annual inspection and muster of this command took place at its armory, Brooklyn, on Nov. 13, by Col. T. H. McGrath, and in this instance he was assisted by Capt. W. H. Cochran, of Gen. McLeer's staff. At the inspection of the previous regiments Col. McGrath had no assistance, and consequently had his hands full; in fact, an assistant is positively necessary. The formation of the 14th in its small but neatly kept quarters was well done, although somewhat slow, the time being four minutes from adjutant's call to the turning over of the battalion to the colonel. There were no formalities, and the inspection was at once proceeded with. The result was satisfactory, and the regiment looked very well, indeed. In the number present, and in the aggregate membership, there is a gain over last year. The figures for the present inspection are as follows:

	Om.	Men.	Tot.	Om.	Men.	Tot.	Avg.
F. and S.....	8	—	8	2	—	2	10
N. C. S.....	—	11	11	—	—	—	11
Co. A.....	3	41	44	—	9	9	53
Co. B.....	2	33	35	—	4	4	39
Co. C.....	3	62	65	—	10	10	75
Co. D.....	3	69	71	—	9	9	80
Co. E.....	3	50	53	—	1	1	54
Co. F.....	3	38	41	—	19	19	59
Co. G.....	3	45	48	—	11	11	59
Co. H.....	2	40	42	—	9	9	51
Co. I.....	2	52	54	—	5	5	59
Co. K.....	3	37	40	—	8	8	48
Total.....	34	477	511	2	85	87	598

Last year's figures were: Present, 674; absent, 66; total membership, 742.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

Co. C, Capt. Lillendahl, on the evening of Nov. 14 held a very appropriate and pleasant little stag racket at a well-known hotel on 8th avenue. It was a kind of celebration over the good fortune of the company in being saved from disbandment. Nearly every member of the company was present. Among the guests were Col. Camp, Lieut. Col. King and Adj. Smith, and the representative of the JOURNAL. Each of the last named gentlemen in turn was called upon for a speech. Col. Camp in the course of his remarks said the regiment had received a severe blow in the recent loss of two companies, and it would require hard work on the part of everyone before the regiment would be again a 10 company organization and he hoped that Co. C would use every endeavor to increase its roll to 100 members by next spring. He felt sure they could do it and hoped he would

not be disappointed. Lieut. Col. King among his remarks referred to Co. C as being as good a company as any in the regiment. The remainder of the evening was very pleasantly spent with vocal and instrumental music. The company is composed of a very desirable class of men and its loss (together with Co. F and I) would have been a blow to the regiment would have taken a long time to recover from. As the 22d is now located in a new and aristocratic district it will undoubtedly draw in many desirable young men from it, especially as social affairs in the regiment resume their wonted prominence. The social affairs of the 22d are justly popular and have always been well managed. Officers and men both unite in proper entertainments and one and all do their utmost for its success. In military work the regiment is never found wanting, and in this it has an enviable record. Despite the dissensions among the officers of the regiment, which have existed for so long a time, the regiment is today in first-class condition.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

THE regiment assembled at its armory on Saturday evening, Nov. 16, the occasion being a review by Col. Louis L. Langdon, 1st U. S. Artillery. The ceremony of review was preceded by a dress parade, the change in the original programme being made in order that the full strength of the regiment might be seen. At 10 minutes before the hour of assembling the companies gathered on the drill floor opposite their respective quarters, and as a consequence there was no delay, the companies simply falling in at the first sound of assembly and being promptly formed. The simultaneous calling of the roll, with the companies so close together, is liable to confuse the 1st sergeants, but they were evidently accustomed to it, as there was no delay in the roll call. Too let sergeants answered their call promptly, the adjutant not being forced to wait an instant for a single sergeant. Previous to the battalion formation, each company was inspected by its company officer in a thorough manner, care being taken to have belts properly adjusted and clean and the uniform neat in every respect. As a result of this vigilance on the part of captains, the battalion presented a handsome appearance. This practice should be followed by every company in the National Guard, where it is not already gone through with. The companies were not equalized for dress parade, and Lieut. Col. Alex. Smith was in command. The formation of the left wing was much prompter than that of the right, owing to the slowness of the third company. At the parade rest, one of the staff officers continued to stand at a carry, but finally recovered himself and took the proper position. The manual was excellent, with the exception of order arms. In this movement the pieces were invariably brought to the ground with a bang, contrary to tactics. 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jump, 10 mile bicycle race, putting 16 lb. shot, 2 mile walk, 5 mile run, hitch and kick, and hurdle sack race. The prizes are gold medal to first, silver medal to second and bronze medal to third. Entries close Dec. 3 with Walter C. Mason, secretary, cor. Franklin and Church streets, Buffalo. The general admission is put at the modest sum of 25 cents—reserved seats 10 cents extra.

The athletic games of the 8th N. Y., which take place at their armory Nov. 22 (this evening) will be very interesting. A large number of entries have been received. A corps of experienced officials have been appointed, and everything possible done, to make the evening a pleasant one.

Co. H, 13th N. Y., in conjunction with the Varuna Boat Club, is making arrangements for a series of games to be held in the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 13. The events open to all amateurs are as follows: Fifty-yard dash, handicap; 1-mile walk, handicap; running high jump, handicap; 600-yard dash, novice; 1/4-mile run, handicap; 1/2-mile run, scratch, heavy marching order, open only to National Guard; 300-yard dash, handicap; 1-mile run, handicap. The prizes are a gold medal to first; silver medal to second, and bronze medal to third in each event.

A joint athletic meeting under the auspices of Co. E, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the Star Athletic Club, of Long Island City, will be held at the 9th Regiment Armory, 219 to 229 West 28th St., New York City, on Monday evening, Dec. 29, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following events open to all amateurs, A. A. U. rules to govern: 50 yd. dash, 440 yds. run, 1/4 mile run, 1 mile walk, and running high jump, all handicaps. 380 yds. run, (novice) scratch; 220 yds. novice, scratch. 4 mile run for the professional championship of the National Guard, open to all members of the National Guard. Unique and handsome prizes consisting of useful articles of silverware, will be awarded to the first and second in each event. Entrance fee 50 cents for each event. Entries close Dec. 22, with Corporal R. C. Chadsey, at the armory.

The following shows the number of qualified marksmen in the National Guard of New Jersey from the year 1885 to 1890, inclusive:

	'85.	'86.	'87.	'88.	'89.	'90.
Governor and staff.....	4	1	..	6	4	8
Department staff.....	..	..	..	1	8	6
Division staff.....	..	..	..	5	5	8
First Brigade staff.....	2	4	5	2	7	3
Second Brigade staff.....	..	1	1	1	1	2
First Regiment.....	99	25	26	41	39	58
Second Regiment.....	..	48	40	46	24	53
Third Regiment.....	117	68	45	57	68	88
Fourth Regiment.....	97	33	28	55	45	47
Fifth Regiment.....	..	34	26	27	40	..
Sixth Regiment.....	117	88	35	80	66	122
Seventh Regiment.....	90	54	46	112	101	156
Ninth Regiment.....	124	..	..	..	..	..
First Battalion.....	128	42	29	81	66	142
Second Battalion.....	27	26	12	51	29	47
Third Battalion.....	..	19	8	9	18	12
Gat. Gun, Co. A.....	1
Gat. Gun, Co. B.....	2	3	7	8
Totals.....	786	429	312	602	511	803

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Ex-Lieut. McCoskey Buff, of the 12th N. Y., returned from Europe this week after a delightful trip. Although on pleasure bent, Mr. Buff, while abroad, kept his eyes open for a suitable trophy of bronze which he had offered to the 12th Regiment for competition among its companies for rifle shooting at Creedmoor. A most handsome and appropriate prize was secured, in fact it is something elegant. It is at present in the Custom House, but will shortly adorn a room in the armory. It will now be interesting to know which company is entitled to the prize.

The annual reception of the 47th Regiment will occur on Nov. 28, Thanksgiving eve. Guard mount is the first thing on the programme, followed by a dress parade and dancing. Brig. Gen. McLeer will review the regiment on that evening. Capt. Quick will be officer of the day, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Smith senior officer of the guard, and 2d Lieut. Irving L. Wiltse junior officer of the guard.

The muster rolls of Capt. H. Coleman, Co. E, 69th N. Y., it is said, have again become very much mixed, and it is probable that Col. Plisterer, will have to make another journey from Albany to translate them. The papers, it is said, look like a mixture of Chinese and Hebrew, and it is hard to tell who belongs to the company and who doesn't.

At a meeting of the N. Y. Armory Board this week, it was agreed to invite architects to submit plans for a new armory for the 71st Regiment. Commissioner Coleman was appointed a committee of one to find and find a site west of 7th Ave., between 14th and 23d Sts., for a new armory for the 9th Regiment. The site previously selected was found impracticable. A contract to supply furniture for the armory of the 23d Regiment for \$7,470 was given out. It has also been decided that hereafter all applications for repairs and alterations to armories in this city be made to the Department of Public Works.

General A. C. Barnes, president of the 23d N. Y. Veteran Association, has issued a circular announcing the death of ex-Col. Chas. L. Fincke, and paying an appropriate tribute to the deceased as to his worth as an officer and a gentleman.

The results of the Abel Match shot last week at the 7th Regiment armory was as follows: Cos. B, 623; H, 623; K, 619; A, 594; B, Jr., 578; F, 576; G, 575; F, Jr., 572; C, 562; I, 562; H, Jr., 561; E, 558; K, Jr., 538; D, 536; A, Jr., 406; F, 36, 456; G, Jr., 421—9 men. Sharpshooters medals during the match were won by Sergeants H. S. Clark, K.; J. D. Ford, F.; J. Witherapoon, H.; Corpl. L. Sands, B.; Pvt. C. M. Benedict, B.; Pvt. O. M. Beach, Jr., B.; Pvt. F. C. McLevee, C. Winners in Bull's Eye Match, 300 yards, Nov. 15, 1890, shots: Priv. A. Stein, C. 8 bull's eyes; J. W. Halstead, C. 7 bull's eyes; A. Stevens, F. 7 bull's eyes. Sharpshooters medals were won by Capt. W. A. Valentine, staff, 31-34—65; Ord. Sergt. J. W. Cochran, N. C. S., 31-34—65; Priv. H. A. B. stick, Jr., B. 31-34—65; A. Stein, C. 32-34—68. Saturday, Nov. 22, the first competition for the "Three Prize Match" takes place.

The formation of an athletic association in the 1st Regiment of Massachusetts, of Boston, is under way. It is proposed, about the last of December, to give an exhibition of athletic work, to which the regiment and its friends will be invited. Adj. Gen. Dalton is said to be in hearty accord with the project.

The 7th Regiment Athletic Association will hold their 18th games in the armory, Park avenue, between 65th and 67th streets, on Saturday evening, Dec. 6, 1890, at 8 o'clock. The events are: 95-yards run, scratch, for those who never won a prize in any running race; 1,000 yards run, handicap; inter-company tug of war, teams of 4 men, weight limited to 550 pounds; one mile safety bicycle race, scratch, for those who have never won a prize in any bicycle race at any regimental games; 220 yards run, handicap; one-half mile walk, handicap; putting sixteen-pound shot, handicap; sack race, scratch, fifty yards; 440 yards run, handicap; 220 yards hurdle, handicap; one-half mile run, scratch, for regimental cup, for those who have never won a prize in any running race; running high jump, handicap; wheelbarrow race, handicap, two laps; invitation, one mile walk (Nicoll and Burkhardt); one mile run, handicap; three-legged race, handicap, one lap; two mile bicycle race, handicap; obstacle race, scratch, two laps. Entries close Wednesday, Nov. 28, with H. L. Bloomfield, secretary.

Co. B, 71st N. Y., on Nov. 10 held an election for captain. Seventy-six ballots were cast and on everyone of them was written "Clinton H. Smith." Captain-elect Smith was a private in Co. B, 71st N. Y., 1881; 2d lieutenant, Co. B, 71st Regiment, March 30, 1887, and 1st lieutenant Oct. 18, 1887. He has been a hard worker for the company, and will undoubtedly prove the right man in the right place.

The unanimous election of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Clark as colonel of the 32d N. Y., which occurred on Nov. 14, was a deserved compliment to a qualified officer and gentleman, and should result to the advantage of the regiment.

The brigade of Maryland National Guard will have a parade and drill in Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 27 (Thanksgiving Day).

The 1st Regiment Armory, Penn. N. G., Philadelphia, was crowded Nov. 15 at the fourth annual fall games of the Regimental Athletic Club. The entries were numerous and the meeting very successful.

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W.—The N. C. O. you name stands about No. 60 on Commissary Sergeant list.

J. C. asks: Is there not an "Amnesty" order in existence for deserters? ANS.—No.

Old Subscriber.—Furnish all the proof you can as to your service from 1865 to 1868 under an assumed name and we do not anticipate you will have much trouble in having it allowed by the military authorities.

C. S. asks: Will the time kept in service after May 1, 1865, where my regiment was kept on duty on account of the unsettled state of affairs in Arkansas until Sept. 1, 1865, be counted in as war service? ANS.—No.

Private asks: Can an enlisted man in the Marine Corps be transferred to the Army? If so, how must he go about it? ANS.—Such transfers are occasionally made. Ap-

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ply through your commanding officer and the matter will finally be decided upon at Washington.

Veteran asks: Is it practicable to obtain a transfer from the line to the Ordnance Department? **Ans.**—No. It is possible but scarcely practicable.

Apprentice.—You can enlist in the U. S. Naval Service free of charge. Apply on board the U. S. S. *Minnesota* at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. D. C.—The Senate and House each appoint a committee and the President appoints a committee, and they are appointed just previous to the annual June examination at West Point.

Kohinoor asks: Is "very good" or "good" best on a man's discharge as to character? **Ans.**—Good is quite sufficient for all purposes. Superlatives are not in favor where brevity covers the meaning.

Right Wheel.—The Tactical Board now sitting at Fort Leavenworth consists of Lieut. Cole, John C. Bates and Geo. B. Sanford, Maj. H. C. Hushbrack and J. C. Gilmore, Capt. E. S. Godfrey and 1st Lieut. John T. French recorder.

Battery K, 3d Artillery, Washington Barracks, writes: The guard, consisting of one platoon of about ten men, two sergeants as right and left guides, two corporals as file closers, pass in review in charge of an officer of the guard before the officer of the day. Does the sergeant-major salute or not? **Ans.**—Yes. See page 367, Tactics.

C. R.—The examination papers in the cases of recent candidates for appointment as hospital stewards and acting hospital stewards in the Hospital Corps have all been received by the Surgeon-General, and the successful ones will receive appointments within the next month. There are at present over a hundred vacancies in the corps, of which about thirty are in the grade of hospital steward, forty acting hospital stewards, forty privates and ten civilians.

Signal Sergeant, A. G., asks: 1. What is the position of the left hand at the first motion of "rest on arms"? **Ans.**—When the piece is raised and detached from the shoulder the left hand is at the lower band, forearm horizontal; then when the piece is reversed and the muzzle placed on the toe the left hand is slipped up the stock, the back to the left.

2. Can cease firing be given after the command fire, when executing by the numbers? **Ans.**—Yes.

Fort Leavenworth.—You enlisted Feb. 2, 1888. Therefore, if your antecedent service has been and continues to be faithful you will be entitled to three months' furlough, commencing Feb. 2, 1891, and to discharge if you desire it May 1, 1891. You, a Fort Leavenworth man, say: "No one here seems to be able to inform me regarding this matter." That is strange, very strange. At any rate, if you had read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL regularly for the past four months you would have seen "this matter" explained almost every week.

Upon the question: Is it correct or proper for a light battery to appear at mounted dress parade with cavalry? Maj. Gen. Schofield holds: That the decision in regard to dress parade of all the three arms combined, published by order of the Secretary of War in the official memoranda of decisions on points of tactics, 1886, must be strictly adhered to; that the provisions of pars. 988 and 990 of the authorized artillery tactics must be strictly adhered to; that he concurs in the opinion of the department commander as to the inexpediency of mounted dress parades in the evening.

Constant Reader.—See answer to A. Q. I. in JOURNAL of Nov. 15, page 197, and G. O. 127, A. G. O., of 1890, in JOURNAL of Nov. 1, page 153.

E. F. F.—The bill for the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy Department has passed the House, and is in a good position for early consideration by the Senate during the coming session. Its chances are good. Cadets of the Revenue Marine usually go to sea for instruction shortly after appointment.

Private asks: "Are naval cadets and warrant officers entitled to any recognition from sentries? If so, what is the nature of such recognition?" **Ans.**—Until recently, cadets and warrant officers have not, by Regulations, been entitled to any special recognition by sentries, but by a late decision of the Secretary of the Navy sentries are required to present arms to all commissioned officers and to stand at attention for cadets and warrant officers.

J. W. L. says: "I am told that there were to be quite a number of civil commissions in the Army to be given out in the next year. Can you tell me if this is so and what steps will be necessary to secure one?" **Ans.**—You will find in an editorial paragraph appearing elsewhere full information as to the prospect of civilian appointments to the Army. To secure one it will be necessary to bring to bear upon the War Department all the influence you can command and to fit yourself to answer the requirements for an officer.

C. O. G. asks: Has a college cadet corps, where an officer of the U. S. A. is detailed as professor of M. S. and T., any rank with respect to militia or regulars, and would there be any special requirements on the cadet corps or on the graduates of these schools in case of war? **Ans.**—There is no law or regulation on the subject, but it is the opinion that the fact of an Army officer being detailed to duty at a college does not in the least alter the status of the college cadet corps in regard to its relations with the militia or regulars, nor do present laws contemplate any special requirements from graduates of State colleges in the case of war.

1st Sergeant, 21st Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah, writes: Memorandum of Decisions on Points of Tactics, page 24, says: "It is not positively incorrect to give the command 1. Four in circle right (or left) wheel, march, from any position; but it is better to commence the movement from line. The movement must always be finished in line as prescribed in par. 212, Infantry Tactics. As the foregoing exercise is simply for the purpose of perfecting the company in wheeling by fours, and not for any tactical movement, the file-closers do not follow the four around, but remain in their respective positions, and at the conclusion of the exercise take their proper places, if not already there." As it does not say anything about the guides, I think that they should wheel on the arc of a circle, the same as fours right (or left) about, march. Some instructors are of the opinion that the guides stand fast and others that they should wheel. Which is correct? Please have the question decided for all concerned. **Ans.**—As there is no necessity for right or left guide, in "four in a circle, right or left wheel," the company guides would conform to the rule established under Decision, A. G. O., Oct. 5, 1882, and July 3, 1883, Decision points of tactics, page 24. Stand fast after moving to the right or left to allow the flanks to pass.

Four heavy guns are to be sent from England to be mounted at Halifax, N. S., the recent naval manoeuvres having demonstrated the need of them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Captain Charles King, U. S. A., contributes the complete novel to the December number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. It is entitled "An Army Fortia," and is characterized by that dash and breezy style which make all of Capt. King's stories such entertaining reading.

We have received the following new books, which are awaiting notice. They make altogether a most valuable collection:

The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson. The Century Co., New York. 1 vol., 8vo, illustrated.

Abraham Lincoln: a History. by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. New York. The Century Co. 10 vols., 8vo, illustrated.

Volume 40 of *The Century Magazine*. 960 pages, octavo, with illustrations. Price, \$3. The Century Co., New York.

Emm Pasha and the Rebellion at the Equator. by Mounteney-Jepson, with the co-operation of Henry M. Stanley. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1 vol., 8vo, illustrated.

The Life of John Ericsson. by William Conant Church. 2 vols., 8vo, illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$6.

Southern War Songs, Camp-fires, Patriotic and Sentimental. collected and arranged by W. L. Fagan. New York. M. T. Richardson and Co. 1 vol., 8vo, illustrated.

Practical Seamanship for the Use of the Merchant Service. by John Todd and W. B. Whall. 1 vol., 8vo, with 243 illustrations and diagrams. New York. John Wiley and Sons.

"*Wrinkles*" in *Practical Navigation*, by S. F. S. Locky, Commander, R. N. R., revised and enlarged edition, with 80 illustrations. John Wiley and Sons.

Glimpses of the Nation's Struggle: A Series of Papers Read before the Minnesota Commandery of the M. O. L. U. S. 2 vols., 8vo. St. Paul Book and Stationery Co.

Official Records of the Rebellion. Vol. XXIX. Parts I. and II.

On the Blockade. by Oliver Optic. Boston. Lee and Shepard. 12mo, illustrated.

The Old Meeting House and Vacation Papers, humorous and other, by the Rev. A. M. Coitton. New York. Worthington and Co.

Outings at Old Times. by Charles C. Abbott, M. D. New York. D. Appleton and Co.

Essentials of Legal Medicine, Toxicology and Hygiene. by C. E. Armann Semple. No. 13, Saunders's Question Compend, with 130 illustrations. Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders.

Architecture Navale—Théorie du Navire. par J. Pollard et A. Dubeout, Ingénieurs de la Marine, Professeurs à l'école du Génie Maritime. Tome I. Calcul des Éléments Géométriques des Carènes Droites et Inclinées—Géométrie du Navire. Paris. Gauthier-Villars et Fils.

Recueil des Lois et Décisions Concernant les Sous-Officiers, Caporaux, Brigadiers et Soldats, Rengades on Commisseries; also, Les Théories dans les Chambres, Éducation Militaire du Soldat. by A. Hennmann. Paris et Limoges. Henri Charles-Lavaurville.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE latest news from San Salvador and Guatemala is that "order has been re-established and peace prevails."

FOUR large guns are soon expected at Halifax, N. S., each of which weighs 32 tons, the bore 10 inches, charge of powder 250 pounds, which will throw a 500 pound shell 2,000 yards. The guns will be placed in the new fort at Macnab's Island, in the centre of Halifax Harbor.

THE Berlin Tageblatt records the suicide of an army officer, who is referred to by the paper as

"Colonel von P." It appears the officer was recently compelled to withdraw from the Union Club because of his connection with a scandalous gambling affair. The disgrace of his enforced retirement being more than he could bear, he blew out his brains with a revolver.

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SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and nostrils. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

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HALL—STEWART.—At Washington, D. C., November 12, Captain WILLIAM FREDERICK HALL, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to Mrs. TERESA BLACKBURN STEWART.

VON GURABOJ—STANCLIFF.—At Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 11, Ida STANCLIFF STANCLIFF to Herr MICHAEL VON GURABOJ, captain of the Royal and Imperial Life Guards, Vienna, Austria.

WOOD—SMITH.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 18, Assistant Surgeon LEONARD WOOD, U. S. Army, to Miss LOUISE CONNIT SMITH.

DIED.

CLEM.—At Newark, O., Nov. 17, in his 70th year, Mr. ROMAN CLEM, father of Captain John L. Clem, U. S. Army.

CRAFT.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1st Lieutenant DAVID L. CRAFT, 6th U. S. Infantry.

DANCY.—At Buena Vista, St. John's County, Florida, Oct. 27, FRANCIS L. DANCY, formerly 1st Lieutenant 2d U. S. Artillery, and Colonel of Florida Volunteers during the Seminole War.

GLISSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1890, Rear Admiral OLIVER S. GLISSON, U. S. Navy.

HARDIN.—At Fort Clark, Texas, November 9, HERNARD KING, infant son of Lieut. Charles B. and Edith King Hardin, aged 3 months and 20 days.

McBLAIN.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, Gen. CHARLES H. McBLAIN, formerly Commander U. S. Navy.

RHEEM.—At York, Pa., Nov. 14, Captain EDWARD B. RHEEM, 21st U. S. Infantry.

STARKWEATHER.—At Washington, D. C., November 15, Brigadier General JOHN CONVERSE STARKWEATHER, U. S. V.



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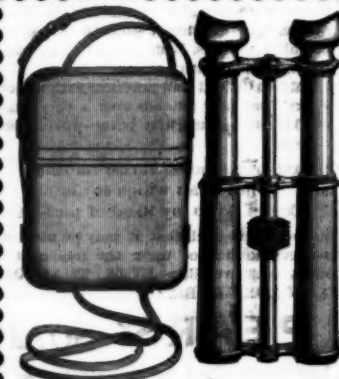
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PORT CUSTER, MONTANA.
Sept. 29, 1890.
be t To Principal, Bryant School, Roslyn.

DEAR SIR:
Your very kind communications of the 15th
duly received. I am truly grateful and ap-
preciative for your kindly efforts to inform
me in regard to the advantages of your
School, which are many and superior. I am
truly glad that I heard of the School, and
believe it merits all that may be claimed for
it. It comes up to my ideas of what a School
should be, and as such I shall be happy to
speak favorably and commendably of it.
My cordial thanks are extended for Catal-
ogues, also for your generous pecuniary offer.
I am not positive how I first heard of the
School: it was either from a magazine or
from the A. and N. JOURNAL. As a profes-
sor, Army officers give much time and care-
ful attention to the education of their chil-
dren, and, if able, give them the best advan-
tages obtainable. Financial inability I believe
the main deterrent to the majority. I am
well acquainted with Surgeons H— and
H—, serving in this State. I have but two
children, 10 and 13 years of age, hence my in-
terest in Schools; and my station, east or
west of the Rockies, will determine, probably,
where they will be educated. I expect a
change, in any event, by 1892; where and
when, the near future must determine. God
willing. Cordially thanking you for your
great pains to enlighten me on educational
subjects, I remain, with considerations of
high esteem, yours very truly,

— 25th Infantry, U. S. A.
FORT WINGATE, N. M., Oct. 3, 1890.
Prof. E. Hinds, A.M., Principal,
Bryant School.

DEAR SIR:
Your favor of the 19th is at hand. You
have sent me catalogues from time to time,
owing, no doubt, to my writing for a catal-
ogue in the spring when we were looking for
a School for my child. I saw the ad. in the
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was attracted by
it, for it is interesting, and as the School is
near my old home I wrote. I also banded the
catalogue to a Captain who has his quarters
overrun with young hopefuls. Most Army
officers take one of the A. and N. papers, or
see it in the Club or reading rooms. Don't
advise any one in this Military D-pt. to send
children to Roslyn via New Orleans. It costs
more to get from here to N. O. to take str.
than to buy R. R. ticket to N. Y.
Very respectfully yours,
— U. S. Army.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind.,
Oct. 27, 1890.
Prof. E. Hinds, Principal:

DEAR SIR:
Your very kind letter of the 15th duly re-
ceived, but absence from home prevented an
earlier answer. I am delighted with your
School at Roslyn, so far as I am advised about
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